

GERMANY ACCEPTS ALL WILSON'S TERMS; REPORT KAISER HAS ABDICATED

FLANDERS DRIVE CARRIES ALLIES MILES FORWARD

Are At Outskirts Of Thorout And Cambrai In First Rush

MENIN CAPTURED

British Get Within Two And A Half Miles Of Lille

BIG FRENCH GAIN

New Line Is Established Northward And Westward Of Laon

THE BATTLE SUMMED UP

The offensive in Flanders and the French advance beyond Laon and on the Aisne proceed successfully.

In Flanders the Allies, commanded by King Albert, have taken several miles further, have taken 12,000 prisoners and reached the outskirts of Thorout, on the north, and Courtrai, in the center. The British are two and a half miles from Lille. This means an average gain of five miles on a front of twenty in Flanders alone.

The French have made a six-mile advance north and west of Laon and south of the Serre, establishing a new line from Courbes, on the Serre, to Sissonne. Further east, in the Champagne, the French have reached the Aisne near Reims, imperiling the whole German line in this region. On both sides of the Meuse the Americans are again attacking and making progress.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 16, 10 p.m.—The offensive commenced on Monday in Flanders by the French and Belgian troops under the command of King Albert has met with equal success everywhere and a fresh advance of five to six kilometers has been made on the whole front of attack.

The Belgian troops are close to Thorout.

Further south the French have crossed the railway line between Lichtervelde and Roulers.

The British have pushed forward to the outskirts of Courtrai and have taken Menin.

In less than two days more than 12,000 prisoners have been taken by the Allies while their advance has resulted in still further outflanking in the group of towns near Lille on the north.

Between Lille and Douai the Haute Deule Canal has been crossed.

Between the Aisne and the Oise the French troops have made fresh progress. They have reached the banks of the Serre on a front of twenty kilometers and have taken 800 prisoners in this sector.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—A Belgian official communique reports:

At 5:30 this morning Belgian troops, closely co-operating with the French, attacked on a front of over twenty kilometers between Handzeme Canal and the Roulers-Menin Road. Breaking the resistance of the enemy our troops made considerable progress on the whole front, liberating the villages of Handzeme, Cortemarck, Gette, St. Joseph, Hoogled, Beveren, Rumbek, Beythem, Oukene and Winkel-St. Eloy.

Towards mid-day the French carried the town of Roulers by assault.

Six-Mile Advance

Further east, the Belgians, in the course of fighting, advanced over ten kilometers, carrying Ledegem and reached the outskirts of

(Continued on Page 2)

Liberty Loan Campaign Closes With G.\$1,759,500 Subscribed And Not All In

Several Banks Have Not Yet Reported Totals And Final Figures Are Expected To Be Much Higher

Over G.\$1,759,500 has been subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan in North China. The exact totals will not be known until tonight as several banks are far behind in their totals. The International Banking Corporation could not make a report last night but insisted that a minimum of G.\$51,000 worth of bonds had been sold during the day. Early last evening the committee announced that the bank's total would exceed this by several thousand dollars.

Last night the International Bank cabled to Washington for G.\$963,950 worth of bonds. This includes only the subscriptions handled through the Shanghai branch of the bank.

But one outport sent in returns yesterday, Nanking reporting G.\$21,800, of which G.\$15,600 was subscribed by Chinese buyers. General Li Shun, governor of Kiangsu, purchased one bond for G.\$10,000. Thirty-six subscribers are represented in the Nanking figures. The campaign was handled by Mr. Paul Jernigan.

At Shanghai banks a total of G.\$135,300 was reported and there is more to come as the accountants are necessarily behind in their work.

The committee estimates that the North China total will exceed G.\$1,800,000 when all returns are in. A detailed report, showing Shanghai and outport totals, the amount subscribed by Chinese buyers and the standing of the Shanghai teams, will be released to the press late this afternoon.

Yesterday's approximate subscriptions: International Banking Corporation (estimated).....G.\$51,000 Bank of China.....20,550

FOREIGNER AND WIFE MURDERED IN TIENTSIN

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gumpert, Both Well Known in Shanghai, Brutally Slain

Reuter's Pacific Service Tientsin, October 17.—Mr. E. Gumpert, the manager of Messrs. Calbeck, Macgregor and Co. in Tientsin, and his wife were murdered last night in their beds. It appears that a Chinese burglar entered the room and awakened Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert, whom he attacked with an axe and killed, horribly mutilating the bodies. Many articles of jewelry are missing. Up to the present there have been no arrests and no clue has been discovered.

The startling news of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert came as a great shock to large numbers of old Shanghai residents yesterday, for both Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert were well known here. Mrs. Gumpert was a sister of Mrs. F. A. Cumming of Shanghai and Mr. Gumpert was a popular sportsman here for some years before he left for Tientsin in 1903. No further news of the tragedy had been received here last night.

Mr. Gumpert, who was about 55 years old, came out to China more than twenty years ago. Up to the time of his departure he was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Cricket Club, the Race Club, the Country Club and the A.D.C. He was in the Fire Brigade and also captain of "A" Company, S.V.C., especially during the stirring times of 1900. He was a British subject.

Allied Nations Pool Aircraft Resources

Each Country To Use Production In Lines For Which It Is Best Fitted

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, October 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station.)—John D. Ryan, aircraft director, announces that an agreement has been made with England whereby the aircraft resources of the Allied countries will be pooled. The agreement contemplates that each country will use its production and resources to the limit in the lines for which it is best equipped and the production will be distributed. Mr. Ryan said the air supremacy of the Allies is unquestioned.

Two more nurses and hospital relief supplies valued at Tls. 125,000 are being sent to Vladivostok today on the Sibirsk by the American Red Cross.

The nurses leaving today are Miss Gaylord and Mrs. Logan, who will join the Shanghai unit in Siberia. Twenty-five cases make up the shipment of supplies of which there are from the British Women's Work Association, containing surgical dressings and other hospital necessities.

Two urgent telegrams for more doctors were received from Vladivostok yesterday by Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the local chapter of the Red Cross, and, though there is no hope of sending any physicians by the Sibirsk, it is hoped that several will be on their way to Siberia shortly. Eight physicians have signified readiness to take up the work but none live in Shanghai.

Fast Armored Cars Chase Fleeing Teutons



Armored fast-going autos are being used extensively by the British in Picardy and in other sectors where the Germans are being forced back. The mobility of these cars is proving disastrous to the retreating Hun armies.

ITALIANS CAPTURE SEAPORT OF DURAZZO

Principal Harbor Of Albania Occupied And Prisoners And Materials Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, October 14.—An official communique reports that in Albania, after forcing the defenses on the heights of Palanaj and Sasso-Bianco the Italians yesterday captured Durazzo, taking prisoners and material.

(London, October 14.—By wire.)—An Austrian official communique reports:

We have evacuated Durazzo. Paris, October 14.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

The Serbians, supported by their Allies, continue to liberate their territories while the Greeks participating are re-occupying eastern Macedonia.

In the course of brilliant fighting which resulted in the capture of Prizrend and Mitrovica, the French took a number of prisoners, including the Austrian General commanding the administration of Albania. A large booty was captured.

Mines At Lens Left In Ruins By Germans

Take Away All Machinery Possible And Blow Up The Rest

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, October 15.—The Germans displayed great ingenuity in flooding the mines at Lens and blowing up all the valuable machinery which they were not able to carry away. It will be impossible to work the mines for two years.

Eight Ships Delivered For Service In Week

Week's Construction For American Shipping Board Is Dead-weight Tonnage Of 42,400

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, October 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station.)—Eight ships of 42,400 deadweight tons were delivered to the Shipping Board during the week ending October 11. Five of the ships are steel and three are wooden.

COMMONS SITTING AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 15.—The House of Commons today resumed its sittings. There was a full attendance.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that the government was consulting its Allies regarding the League of Nations. Mr. Edward Short, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the voluntary enlistments in Ireland up to the present total 9,629.

Mr. Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, said that 25,899 miners have been withdrawn from the army but the coal situation was still serious.

ONLY CONDITION IS GERMAN PEOPLE BE SAFEGUARDED

London And Amsterdam Both Have Messages Confirming Startling Reply

NOTE COMPLETED

London Has No Official Confirmation Kaiser Has Yielded Throne

BELIEVED LIKELY

Well Informed Circles Inclined To Accept Report As Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 16, (via London, 3:10 p.m.)—A message from Berlin states that Germany accepts all President Wilson's conditions provided that assurance is given that the interests of the German people will be safeguarded.

Amsterdam, October 16, (via London, 5:25 p.m.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant issues a special bulletin giving a report from Hamburg that Germany has capitulated and the Kaiser has abdicated.

London, October 16, 7:10 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that advice has reached London that the German reply to President Wilson is expected immediately and that it is likely to constitute a general acceptance of President Wilson's conditions.

8:50 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that the Foreign Office has not received official confirmation that the Kaiser has abdicated but opinion in well-informed circles is undisposed to reject the reports as impossible.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 16.—The French papers are unanimous in their praise of the terms of the reply addressed to Germany by the United States Government.

Le Journal des Debats says that the Notes from Washington are breaking up the home front in Germany. Prince Max of Baden is doing for just like the Hindenburg line. Furthermore the decisive German diplomacy has arrived on the scene of the precipice and is no more able to save itself than the Staff Quartermaster General von Ludendorff.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 14.—A Peace Note from Turkey has been received.

The Turkish note was received through the Spanish Ambassador. It asks President Wilson to undertake the re-establishment of peace, to notify the belligerents of this demand and to notify them to delegate plenipotentiaries to initiate negotiations. It accepts as a basis for the negotiations President Wilson's program as laid down in his speeches of October 8 and September 20 and requests an immediate armistice.

Washington, October 14.—In the Senate the Leader of the Republican Party, Senator Lodge, moved a resolution against further communications with the German Government on the subject of an armistice except on the question of her unconditional surrender.

London, October 14.—The communists in the German press on the reply of President Wilson reveals how wide is the gulf between the belligerents, despite Germany's avowed agreement with President Wilson. The unanimous tenor of the comment is that the armistice will first commence and the evacuation afterwards. The papers forebode a very lengthy pourparlers after which, if unsuccessful from the German point of view, "Germany will not be defenceless even after the evacuation."

London, October 15.—Everybody is delighted with President Wilson's

Rebellion Breaks In Bohemia; State Of Siege Proclaimed

Austrian Premier Is Forced To Resign And Count Tarouha Is Appointed

(French Wireless) Lyons, October 16.—Information received from Switzerland shows that a big agitation is going on in Bohemia, especially at Prague, where it has turned into a revolutionary movement. A general strike has broken out and many arrests have of late been proscribed in the whole country.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Basle, October 15.—A message from Vienna announces that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Austrian Premier, Dr. Hussarek, and has charged Count Tarouha to form a Ministry.

London, October 14.—A message from Budapest states that Count Tisza in a speech there admitted the possibility of a break-up of the Dual Monarchy.

BERLIN BLAMES ALLIES FOR WRECKING OF CITIES

Official Message Complains Of Accusations Made Of German Vandalism

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 14.—An official telegram from Berlin protests against the "unheard of agitation in France and Great Britain regarding the so-called systematic destruction of northern France in the course of the backward movement of the German troops" and ascribes the devastation to the French and British artillery.

GERMANY SOLICITOUS FOR LILLE'S WELFARE

Proposes Agreement To Prevent Bombardment Of Towns In Northern France

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 14.—An official communique issued in Berlin states that the German High Command has requested the Swiss to inform the French Government that, owing to fears of a bombardment, a general panic is probable among the civilians in the region of Lille and Valenciennes. It intimates that the Dutch Government has been asked and has agreed to shelter fugitives as far as possible.

A second message from Berlin announces the flight of 30,000 civilians and proposes that the Allies shall agree to refrain from bombarding towns in the north of France adding that Germany is prepared to come to an agreement for the evacuation of the population to cross into the enemy lines. Failing compliance Germany will not be responsible for the fate of civilians in the occupied territory.

Dr. Delbrueck Heads Kaiser's Civil Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 14.—A message from Berlin states that Dr. Delbrueck, the former Home Secretary, has been appointed Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet.

NEW POLITICAL STORM BREWING IN GERMANY

Attempt Made To Oust New Chancellor; Renewed U-Boat Warfare Predicted

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 14.—There are indications from independent sources that another political crisis is brewing in Germany. The members of the Left are trying to oust Prince Max of Baden owing to his letter to Prince Hohenzollern, which was called on the 13th.

The speech made by Sir Eric Geddes in Washington warning that Germany amid her peace offensive is prepared for intended submarine warfare is confirmed by various announcements in Germany. For example, the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung assures its readers that submarine warfare will reach its climax during the winter and "produce an economic crisis in the Entente countries of unexpected dimensions."

Captain Persens, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, speaks of "an impending great increase in submarine warfare to which Germany will consistently, look should the Entente refuse to grant peace."

CONSTERNATION GROWS IN CITIES OF GERMANY

Berlin Especially Panicky As People Realise Extent Of American Efforts

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 15.—A telegram received in London today further confirms the critical condition in Germany. Consternation is growing, especially in Berlin as the German people are beginning to realise the magnitude of the efforts of America.

ABDICATION OF KAISER SEMI-OFFICIALLY DENIED

But Radical Press Continues To Demand That He Lose His Crown

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 14.—It is semi-officially denied in Berlin that the Kaiser intends to abdicate.

The Leipziger Volkszeitung says that the Kaiser is wholly responsible for the present situation and his departure is imperative.

BERLIN TRIES TO EXCUSE SUBMARINE OUTRAGES

Leinster And Hiranu Maru Sinkings Inevitable Result Of War, Is Official Statement

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 14.—An official note issued by the new German government concerning the Hiranu Maru and Leinster crimes excuses the outrages as the inevitable consequence of war.

reply, which entirely removes any groundless impression that he might unconsciously lead himself to a German attempt to break the political unity of the Allies. His reminder that any armistice must provide for the maintenance of the military supremacy of the Allies and his references to the inhuman practices of the enemy on sea and land are especially welcomed while his warning words quoting his speech at Mount Vernon are regarded as equivalent to telling Germany that the Kaiser and the military party must go. His reply is expected to have interesting consequences in Berlin.

Washington, October 14.—In the Senate President Wilson's reply was read yesterday and unanimously applauded. The opinion is expressed that it means that autocracy must go. President Wilson has issued a statement urging the over-subscription of the Liberty Loan in order "to secure peace on our own terms."

Zurich, October 15.—The Bavarian Socialist Party held a meeting in Munich on Sunday and passed a resolution urging the Reichstag to appoint a State Court to try all, even the highest, who are guilty of frustrating the efforts towards peace, and also demanding self-government for the German states.

Paris, October 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the proposal for an armistice is an attempt to save the German armies from complete defeat. France is unanimous not to treat with the enemy until he has been rendered completely harmless.

London, October 14. (Delayed).—The Manchester Guardian suggests that in the event of an armistice there should be an Allied occupation of Essen as a security that the interval will not be utilized to build up a fresh resistance. It points out that the Allies would require military compensation for permission to allow the enemy to retire unmolested and concludes by demanding that Germany shall be compelled to do whatever is necessary for expiation, repatriation and the safety of the world.

Flanders Drive Advances Miles

(Continued from Page 1)

Lendelede, freeing numerous civilians.

Our advance varies between four and ten kilometers.

The Allied armies performed most useful work.

Already 8,000 prisoners have been counted, half of which were captured by the French and half by the Belgians. Six complete batteries have been captured and also a number of guns, which have not been counted, and a considerable booty.

The enemy started fires at Roulers, Cortemarck, Hoogbilde and Gits and caused a number of explosions at Roulers.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The British attacked this morning in the direction of Courtrai. We have captured important villages and reached the northern outskirts of Menin.

The Belgian and French have also captured many important villages.

The total number of prisoners taken exceeds 8,000 and six complete batteries with their teams have been captured.

The Allied aviators bombed hostile concentrations and trains and used their machine-guns against enemy infantry.

British monitors assisted in the operations.

Numerous fires are reported behind the German lines.

Belgians Doing Splendidly

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this morning:

The Belgians are doing splendidly. By 8 a.m. they had advanced 3,000 yards, reaching the Rollesheim-Capelle Road and crossed the Roulers-Lendeghem Road in the vicinity of Denaap. The battle is now going well.

Reuter's agency learns that today's attack extended over a front of twenty-eight miles from Dixmude to Werwicq.

The operations have gone very well. By mid-day the Allies had advanced two to three miles on the whole front and 3,000 prisoners had been counted. The fleet co-operated in the direction of Ostend.

We have reached a line running from Dixmude to Cortemarck, thence eastward to Roulers, which we are cleaning up, to a mile eastward of Winkel-St. Eloy, thence eastward of Moorsele to the old line near Menin.

The weather is fine.

The resistance of the enemy was very weak southward of Roulers but was vigorous in the direction of Thiel. The full consequences of the offensive depends on the ultimate line reached. Further progress is probable. Anyhow the enemy occupation of Belgium and

also the Lille salient are in a critical position.

The British and French troops operated under Belgian command.

Attack No Surprise

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

We may reasonably presume that the Germans expected this attack on a grand scale. Undoubtedly the enemy has done all that his dwindling man-power permitted to strengthen this front but the divisions which had been in the line any considerable time have recently been relieved by fresh troops. The weather is favorable to us and the going tolerably good.

The hostile reply to our barrage was slight, owing to the Germans having lost many guns here and their policy of saving their artillery even at the expense of their infantry. The heaviest resistance of the enemy was between Kigeborg and Ledghem, where Prussian Guards and Ersatz troops fought vigorously until forced to retreat after very heavy losses. Shoals of prisoners are coming in.

Whippets are co-operating with the Belgians but no tanks are participating in our attack. The enemy defenses are mostly improvised machine-gun posts.

This battle may develop into yet another of the great successes to which we are becoming accustomed and it does not seem over-optimistic to anticipate a big haul of booty.

Large Strip Evacuated

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this afternoon:

The day has gone well. The Germans have evacuated a wide and long strip of the soil of Belgium but on very different terms to what they had hoped.

Except for a check due to heavy machine-gun fire on one part of the front our progress has been satisfactorily rapid, the maximum advance early this afternoon being five miles. The British have taken 1,200 prisoners and eleven guns.

The Belgians are making excellent progress and, in addition to taking some thousands of prisoners, they have captured several complete batteries.

According to an unconfirmed report a British monitor has steamed up to the entrance of Ostend harbor and is heavily bombarding the enemy positions.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

On the British front southward of the Lys there have been only local actions.

Our patrols and advanced detachments made progress at certain points, taking prisoners.

Local fighting in the neighborhood of Erquinhem and southward of Wezmaccart resulted in prisoners being taken.

Aviation.—There was mist and rain yesterday and no fighting in the air. We shot down one enemy aeroplane by machine-gun fire. One British machine is missing.

The weather improved during the night and we dropped twelve tons of bombs on important railway communications. One night-flying machine did not return.

Americans Cross Selle

London, October 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

An American patrol crossed the river Selle yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of St. Souplet and brought back thirty prisoners.

We carried out a successful raid yesterday evening southward of Sainghen-Weppes, taking twenty prisoners.

Our patrols took a few other prisoners on other portions of the front.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this morning:

The Allied line in Flanders this morning runs 2,000 yards beyond

Roulers, eastward of Batavia and across the canal at Bruenburg.

The German airmen yesterday suffered heavily, twenty machines being brought down.

The attack was resumed this morning.

French Reach New Line Several Miles Ahead

Paris, October 14.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Local operations improved our positions on the left bank of the Oise in the region of Montigny.

South of the Serre we occupied Monceau-les-Loupes.

In co-operation with the Italians we captured and passed Sissonne.

Farther east, despite a very sharp resistance, we made considerable progress on the north bank of the Aisne and passed the villages of Malmaison, Lor, Le Thour and St. Germain-Mont.

In the region of Asfeld we crossed the Aisne at several points north of Blancy.

Paris, October 15.—An official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

During the night and early this morning we made progress at different points of the front.

South of the river Serre we captured Remies, Barenton-Cel and Monceau-le-Vast.

West of Rethel we took Nanteuil-sur-Aisne.

West of Grand Pre we made progress beyond the Aisne. We held Clay and Termes. We took over 800 prisoners here.

Americans Resume Advance

London, October 14.—An American official communiqué issued this evening reports:

We have resumed our advance northward of Verdun against very strong and, from a strategic point of view, very valuable positions. We have passed beyond Cunel and Romagne and our patrols are in Bois-de-Bantheville and our attacking line has penetrated St. Georges and Landres St. Georges. We have taken 750 prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports at noon today:

The bombardment along the American front has been more violent today, both sides employing great quantities of gas. On the left of the sector our artillery and machine-gun fire cut down German troops who advanced in open order in an attempt to regain ground.

Americans Move Line Up

London, October 15.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports today:

The Americans yesterday moved their line up to St. Georges and Landres St. Georges after a bitter struggle.

Eastward of the Meuse we reached Sivry and Magenta.

At Romagne the Germans fought valiantly to hold back the Americans, bringing up a new division of Guards, while they flooded the woods and ravines with mustard and lethal gases. Châtillon Woods, covering a high hill south of Romagne, were very stubbornly defended. The Americans gained the summit on the evening after being repeatedly thrown back. They took 1,000 prisoners.

London, October 15.—(By wireless). The German official communiqué this evening reports:

The enemy continued his attacks on the fighting front in Flanders and attained some limited territorial advantages.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communiqué of October 15:

Our troops continued the attack on both sides of the Meuse encountering stubborn resistance from the reinforced enemy.

East of the Meuse the French and American troops gained ground.

OLD STORY REPEATING ITSELF UP IN PEKING

Same Old Crowd Getting Control And Hope Of Peace Diminishes Once More

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 15.—There is a very uneasy feeling growing up that things are not going well. The delay in the reorganization of the Cabinet, especially the continued presence in it of men whose past has placed them entirely out of repute with practically all sections of the people, the fact that General Tuan Chi-jui, though relieved of office, is still remaining in Peking and is daily consulted by his late colleagues, apparently on all important political matters, and other things of that kind are tending to undermine the confidence with which the general public hailed the advent of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang to office. The decorations for the 10th have not yet all been removed, but even so soon the note of anxiety is being sounded.

This anxiety is not allayed by very emphatic reports that the present show of reasonableness and pacifism is but a mask. It is stated in quarters usually very well informed that the present peaceful attitude is quite sincere and will be sincere while it lasts; but that it will not last long. The Southern leaders have been given the terms on which they can have peace, but they have also been given a time limit, and that time limit is very short. If within the time limit the South does not accept the terms offered, or something very like them, then it is to be war to the knife.

General Tuan will return to the post of Prime Minister, and will also be appointed Generalissimo with plenary powers to wage relentless war against the South.

The retention of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin

is stated to have a very definite object, namely, to maintain the direct contact with lending groups in Japan, so that whenever it may become necessary funds for a great expedition against the South may be raised and no time lost in giving such an expedition a hearty financial send-off. It seems to be beyond question that Mr. Tsao Ju-lin is at present engaged in negotiating loans for an enormous amount and that these loans will be available whenever it is deemed necessary to take drastic steps.

This view, which is that frankly discussed at the dinner tables of the most responsible Chinese officials in Peking, and not mere tea shop tattle, is strengthened by the fact that on one pretext or another Fengtien troops are being placed in all the Northern and Yangtze provinces.

For instance, the Tuchun of Shensi has just memorialized the Government to the effect that he intends to inaugurate in his province a number of volunteer corps, modelled after the pattern of those in Fukien, and in order to do this he needs the assistance of troops from outside—

which the ordinary man cannot understand at all. He therefore asks for three or four divisions of Fengtien troops to be sent to him to assist him in this undertaking. Why he should need these Fengtien troops is inconceivable, but they would be of very material assistance in a campaign against the Southern forces in Szechuen.

Shansi is full of Fengtien troops. Homan has several divisions, there is any number in Chihli, others are in Shanung, Hupeh and Hunan; whilst even the province of Anhui, with its extremely militant Tuchun, has quite a large number.

These things may be mere coincidences; but the ordinary man thinks they are not, and, taken in conjunction with the intimate talk referred to above, which reaches me from unimpeachable sources, they tend to create strong suspicion in the minds of those who know both sets of facts, and these suspicions are translated into a feeling of uneasiness so far as the imperfectly informed general public is concerned.

An Apology!

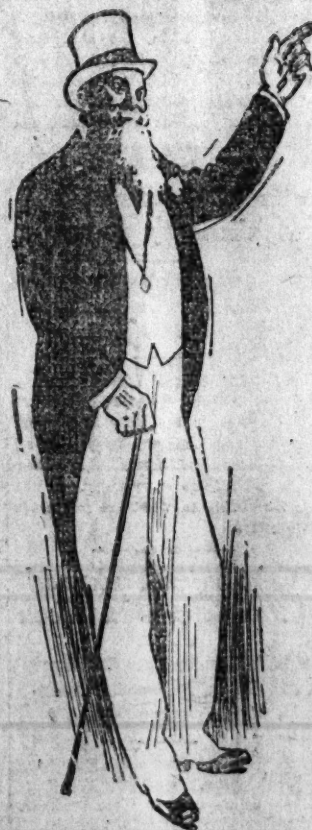
We much regret to have to inform our customers and friends that our long expected shipment of

JOHN B. STETSON HATS

has not arrived, although shipping documents were received covering the consignment by the Chicago Maru which arrived this week. A further announcement will be made later this month as soon as we know exactly when the hats will arrive.

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HONGKOW RIOT FINDINGS PASSED BY S. M. COUNCIL

Complete Reports Of Local Trouble Will Be Released Week From Today

The findings of the Shanghai Municipal Council, after its long investigation of the Hongkew Riots, will be published in the Municipal Gazette next Friday. At the meeting Wednesday afternoon the Council acted on the reports of the special committee and the captain-superintendent of police and the findings to be made known a week from today were decided.

The Gazette will also contain a detailed history of the affair, reports of both the captain-superintendent of police and the specially-appointed investigation committee, correspondence between the Japanese Consul-General and the Council and letters of appreciation written by the Council to Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the special constables who were on duty during the trouble.

BRITISH RED CROSS AIDS QUEEN MARY'S GUILD

Appropriates £5,000 To Aid Shanghai Branch To Send Garments And Supplies To Siberia

The British Red Cross Society has appropriated £5,000 to enable the Shanghai Branch of Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild to provide garments and necessities for Siberia and Major-General Sir Charles Herbert Powell, British Red Cross Commissioner, is on his way to Vladivostok and will communicate with the local branch upon arrival, according to telegraphic advice received through the British Foreign Office by the British Women's Work Association here.

Provision for payment of the amount appropriated will be made by Mr. A. G. Major, in charge of collecting funds for the British Red Cross in connection with the celebration of "Our Day."

Subscriptions amounting to over £250,000 have already been received. All British organizations here are assisting in the raising of funds.

FRENCH TO INDEMNIFY DESOLATED DISTRICTS

Guarantee Enemy Will Have To Make Restitution For Its Vandalism

(French Wireless) Lyons, October 16.—The Senate on Tuesday voted a motion affirming their determination to assure to the population of the districts liberated by the Allies reparation for damage, destruction and outrage to the rights of people committed by the enemy.

M. Pichon stated on this occasion that a solemn warning had just been sent again to Germany by President Wilson in his admirable reply to the proposals for an armistice made by Berlin and he declared:

"We will watch with our Allies up to the end that justice shall be dealt out so that the possibility of a return of such monstrous things shall disappear forever from the world reconstituted on right."



It was a very lamentable and annoying affair throughout, said Ban Men-tung, aside from the fact that it had placed his wife's life in jeopardy.

Ban was speaking in rebuttal to a story which Wong Sz, the richa coolie, had just narrated to the court. According to Wong, Ban had tried to engage the former's chariot for a very long ride and only offered 3 coppers as fare. When he had held out for 6 Ban had assaulted him with fists and feet, causing him to lose face and portions of his epidermis.

This was not so, Ban protested. The fact was that his wife was very ill and he was in a hurry to reach home to "call her spirit back." It was only a little way to his dwelling but the urgency of the call impelled him to seek rapid transportation and he shook Wong out of a snootie beside the curb and explained to him that he wished to go this short distance. Wong yawned a couple of times and said it would be six coppers. Ban thought he must have misunderstood and again described the location of his domicile and offered half the amount demanded.

Whereupon Wong broke into a scornful laugh and said he guessed Ban had never ridden in a richa before and didn't know much about city life. Ban said he was mortified at this and turned indignantly away to bargain with some other richa yunker. Wong, he said, followed him and caught hold of his sleeve, pulling and shoving him so that he collided with another person. This person became violently angry. Other persons witnessing the outrageous conduct of Wong also became angry and there was a general mix-up, to the extreme sorrow of such a peace-loving soul as Ban.

"Seeing this," Ban concluded, "I went to make peace and I absolutely gave the complainant 3 coppers. Then two policemen came along and, after some consultation, we went to the police station."

Ban's eloquent defense collapsed when the two policemen lent the weight of their testimony to that of the richa coolie and the court assessed the damage to Wong's pride and skin at Mex. \$10.

The Aphasia of Waung. Not having visited the place of his last employment for a long time Waung Oo-zung called around a day or so ago to see how the house-boy who succeeded him was getting along at the job. He only stayed as long as etiquette demanded but after he had departed the new boy noticed that his watch was missing. He informed the police and a detective went around to Waung's new lodgings to return his call. He found Waung and the watch together and asked for an explanation. Waung said that he had borrowed the watch. Later, in court, he said it was possible that he might have taken the time-piece without having mentioned it to his friend, but, honestly, he hadn't the faintest idea of what he was doing at the time and couldn't recall taking the watch at all. In the restful seclusion which he will enjoy for the next three weeks it is possible that he may be able to solve this mystery.

Victory Again Delayed. The warlike longings of Li Ah-ku have been stifled and the Allies in

France will have to limp along without his aid for a few months more.

Li was picked up on the Nanking road by a Chinese detective who had observed him following a woman for some distance, displaying all the symptoms of a man who was about to acquire a pair of earrings. When he had Li by the collar the sleuth recognized his captive as one who had been banned from the Settlement some months previously because of his Bolshevik ideas about other people's property.

Li submitted that his only thought in coming back to the city was to get into the Chinese labor corps and go to the front. If they are still calling for coolies behind the lines next July Li may yet fulfill his desire, but he will have to embark at some other port.

IRISH SOCIETY BEGINS 'OUR DAY' CAMPAIGN

St. Patrick's Society Gives Entertaining Smoker; \$1,100 Already Pledged British Red Cross

The St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai has started the ball rolling for the British Red Cross Society's "Our Day" with subscriptions amounting to \$1,100 for the first day's work.

A good sized gathering of local Irishmen assembled at the Palace Hotel last night to hear this announcement and to enjoy the excellent program arranged for the St. Patrick's Society's smoking concert to initiate the Red Cross campaign. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson was chairman and to start the proceedings made an eloquent appeal for the "Red Cross," alluding to the fact that the Society has been maintaining beds in four military hospitals in Ireland and urging the hearty support of the "Our Day" campaign. Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow also made a stirring talk for the Red Cross, painting in realistic terms its great work and universal scope of service.

There was a delightful program of songs by Messrs. W. J. Haynes, G. B. Stormes, R. O'Brien and J. Deane-Wells; Mr. J. J. Evans contributed a violin solo, Mr. K. Begdon gave an excellent harp solo and a dance and Mr. A. A. Deane amused everybody with ventriloquism and two sleeves full of new tricks. In conclusion Mr. Wilkinson expressed the hearty thanks of the gathering to the entertainers and also the Society's appreciation of the energetic work of Mr. L. P. O'Driscoll, who was largely responsible for the Red Cross subscriptions—\$1,100—already in hand.

Mr. A. G. Major was present in behalf of the British Red Cross and tendered the sincere thanks of the society for what was being done by the St. Patrick's Society.

PRUSSIAN POLES WANT INDEPENDENT POLAND

Make Demand As Result Of Germany's Acceptance Of Fourteen Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 14.—The Polish Committee in London officially describes as absolutely false the German allegation cabled on the 11th with regard to the desire of the Poles for the continued occupation of Poland by the Germans.

Amsterdam, October 14.—Owing to the acceptance by Germany of President Wilson's fourteen points, the Prussian-Poles have issued a manifesto demanding a united and independent Poland with access to the sea, concerning which the Lokal Anzeiger cynically comments that the Government will know how to reply to this new-found courage.

News Brevities

M. André Duboscq, the French journalist, is now lecturing on French history in Peking.

News has been received that Private W. Smith, formerly of the Shanghai Police, has been wounded in France, but is making favorable progress.

Mr. R. A. Brand of the Scots Guards, who went from here to France last year, has been promoted captain and awarded the Military Cross.

Count de Martel, the French Charge d'Affaires, has left Peking for Siberia to act as secretary of Mons. Regault, the French High Commissioner in Siberia.

Six chauffeurs were up in the Mixed Court yesterday with offenses varying from failure to have car tail-lights lit to improper driving. Fines of from \$1 to \$10 each were dispensed.

Bishop Homer C. Stunts, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has just arrived in Shanghai, from America to conduct a Methodist Conference at Fukien, will speak at the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Palace Hotel Assembly Room. There will be special music.

S. O. Behrens, a German woman, was fined \$5 in the Mixed Court yesterday for removing from the Settlement to Chinese territory without having obtained permission from the police. She was notified that she must obtain a visiting per-

mit if she wishes to come into the Settlement.

The wedding of Mr. P. S. Wu, an American-educated engineer, to Miss Mabel Chang, of the teaching staff of the Chi Sue Girls' Schools, took place yesterday in the home of Dr. John Y. Lee, 32 Studley Avenue, Yangtzepoo. The bride is also a returned student from America. Mr. Wu was captured together with the two American engineers, Messrs. Kyle and Purcell, by Hunan bandits and held for ransom.

A story of brutal treatment at the hands of her masters told by a fourteen year old slave girl in the Mixed Court yesterday earned release for herself and will probably result in retribution for her former owners. The girl had applied for relief at the Door of Hope, coming there covered with bruises and suffering from a knife wound on one foot. She told the court that she had been sold from Ningpo for \$7 to a family named Chang living in the French concession. Her master and his son were accustomed to beat her with pieces of wood and the son had moreover hung her up and after beating her had applied a knife to her foot. Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Wong ordered the girl turned over to the Door of Hope and a warrant to issue for the Changs.

EQUADOR IN THIS MORNING

The Pacific Mail liner Ecuador, due here last night, has been delayed and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this morning at seven o'clock. The Ecuador brings mail from the United States and 2,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai merchants. The liner will leave for Manila and Hongkong Saturday afternoon.

Germans' Cruelty To Prisoners Told

British Captured After Drive Even Made To Serve German Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 15.—The appalling stories of the sufferings of British soldiers who were taken prisoners in the German offensive last Spring, as recorded by the committee which has been sitting under the presidency of Mr. Justice Younger, add yet another black and unforgettable chapter to the volume of German war inhumanities.

The report shows that prisoners

were compelled to serve German guns on pain of summary execution, the prison-camps were often located near the German front-line with the consequence that the occupants were frequently killed by British gun-fire and, almost incredible yet carefully sifted accounts are published of how prisoners were provided with the meagerest quantities of bread and coffee as sole sustenance, not provided with any form of shelter, heat, warmth or even water for washing, forced to work hard seven days a week and cruelly maltreated by sentries. Men were reduced to collecting nettles as food. Even doctors violently assaulted British patients.

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A German Describes Europe's Vandal

With Im. Muhlon's Remarkable Book Revealing Actual Condition in Germany — Some Recent War Books

The Vandal of Europe. By Wilhelm Muhlon. Translated, with an introduction by William L. McPherson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 (gold).
Still another hand from inside of Germany reaches out and, drawn back a little further the curtain with which that country has endeavored to hide her intrigues, her purposes, and her brutality. Beginning with the author of "J'accuse" and Herman Ferman and continuing in Harry Stummer and Prince Lichnowsky and the anonymous author of "The New East from Within," the increasing group of revealing and accusing Germans now includes Dr. Muhlon, who was at the time of the outbreak of the war a director in the vast munition works of the Krupp. His book comprises the diary he kept from the first of August until the middle of November, 1914, in which he recorded the unfolding events, his conversations with people of high authority—never, of course, mentioning their names—his observations of the people in general and his comment upon the daily happenings and Germany's part therein. Some portions of the book have already been published and have attracted much attention. Certain parts of it which appeared in Europe at about the same time as did Prince Lichnowsky's disclosures aroused almost a much comment as did that bit of reminiscence.

The book as a whole bears out fully the promise of those first extracts and is very interesting in a variety of ways. It gives proof that the honest, upright, justice and truth-loving German is not wholly extinct and inspires the hope that when the country has been freed from its atrocious overlordship and its military culture there will be plenty of other things to speak out because the honest German is from the country. More over, the work is as interesting because of an occasional blindness as it is for a keen understanding and its ability to see through the falsities of the German rulers. When a man of the position of industrial class, connected with an establishment of such high prestige and influence as Krupp speaks as this man does, his voice has the sound of authority. He speaks of German affairs and conditions with calmness, in sorrow and with the evident effort to be just and to judge in accordance with the demands of right and justice. And no enemy of Germany has brought an indictment against her more withering, more shameful than this book, which shows her to be, in the eyes of at least one of her faithful sons, as despicable as the worst of the world knows her to be. It gives a complete and damning condemnation of Germany's charge of innocence that has been made against her.

Very early in the war, at the beginning of the invasion of Belgium, Dr. Muhlon was convinced that "we have dealt more unscrupulously even than Bismarck did," he feared that "victorious war will not reimburse us in the confidence of Europe or of the rest of the world," and he was sure that "our irruption into Belgium means for us a frightful moral explanation." He notes conditions in Germany, the servile obedience, the imposed silence, and the demanded acquiescence, and he cries out ironically: "And such a country believes that it is able to govern other countries!" Speaking of the internal clashes in Germany, the constant warfare between parties and the antagonisms among the federated States, he says: "Only the abolition of the Prussian hegemony and the destruction of the ruling ideas and classes in Prussia could solidify the Germans peoples into a real nation."

While the German army was overwhelming Northern France with its massed waves upon waves of troops he records this expression of public opinion: "Serious and influential men said in my presence today that the German Empire must annex the whole country, from Calais to Marseilles. The population which does not voluntarily emigrate or align itself with Germany will be deported." Then, after noting that some people thought France would turn away from England and to save herself make common cause with Germany against England, "that ancient enemy of the Continent," he continues: "But these people are fools. France is no traitor, like Germany. Her convictions are not for sale." Here is his opinion of Prussia, as he wrote it down in the secrecy of his diary, not supervised at the time that any one but himself would ever read it. He is considering what would happen were Germany to be victorious:

"The Prussia of today can only sow a deeper hate among the European peoples and aggravate that hate into an obsession. She will steal everything—everything she can lay her hands on—and will hold fast to it. She will drive away only what she attaches no importance to and will make much of it only at the expense of others. She will never take her foot off the neck of the conquered. She will drive every alien civilization to exterminate her barbarity. She believes only in the strong fist at home and abroad. She recognizes no

A German On Germany's Part In The War

It is no wonder that foreign voices declare Germany, not Russia, to be the really dangerous, brutal, and despotic country and indict the Kaiser as an embodiment of evil German instincts—a fount of trouble in Europe who must be driven from power. I went today among all those of whom I expected a clear view and a correct understanding of the use of violence committed against Belgium, and I did not conceal my disgust. Unfortunately, I found nobody who agreed with me.

If German policy consisted merely of selfishness and calculation, it would, because of the lack of higher and nobler aims, still be less contemptible than it is today by reason of its strong infusion of brutality.

We have dealt more unscrupulously than even Bismarck did. The Germans circulate truth or falsehood as it suits the purposes of the moment.

Nobody can love the Germany of Bismarck, with her mailed fist and distorted ambition.

When we (the Germans) find ourselves the weaker party in any affair we demand of the other party treatment which we never vouchsafe when we are the stronger.

Disgusting hypocrisy and cunning, contempt for the people, and criminal anxiety manifest themselves in this official policy. It aims at nothing but the sanctification of falsehood, the adoration of brutality, the dedication of William II.

If the Germans now gain the hegemony of Europe, a general exodus of Europeans will occur. There will be a true migration of peoples to lands across the sea anywhere, where they can be safe from the Germans. But beyond the boundaries of the New Germany the Germans would not dare to show themselves.

Since in this war the German cause is the bad cause, one can describe Germany's endeavors to win adherence (among the neutrals) only as an adventure in corruption.

The mania of the German press has become revolting. One must avoid many columns of their contents as he avoids mud puddles.

No one in Germany believes there is a more effective instrument than corruption.

What a filthy stable Germany has become! Who will cleanse it?

Let one paint for himself the dazzling picture of our moral future if, along with the German armies, German methods are victorious.

(From "The Vandal of Europe," by Wilhelm Muhlon. Putnam's.)

power on earth but the power of compulsion."

Every now and then Dr. Muhlon breaks out in disgust over the conduct of the German autocracy that, in foreign statesman, press, or government could be won over by expenditure of sufficient money.

"What," he says, "was beyond the kill of our diplomats is to be accomplished by the Golden Age." A man connected with big business and having friends in its various branches, he undoubtedly knew what he was saying when he made this charge: "When the Foreign Office and the military administration lack channels of their own they go to the big business firms and inquire whether the latter have confidential agents abroad who might transmit to the leading statesmen the millions necessary to induce them to change their views." He mentions having had correspondence between two highly placed persons who were agreed that Germany's indemnities, after her victory, must be made large

enough to include also the huge sum she had spent in the endeavor to buy her way in other countries.

Even Dr. Muhlon's occasional blind spots are evidence of the truth of his charges as to the difficulty of getting true information or holding an individual opinion in Germany after war was declared. For when this man, evidently so honest and upright, appears to believe against his will the stories of the opposition made by the civilian populations of Belgium and France to the German army, and the outrages against the German inhabitants of Paris and London and doubts for so long a time that England will go to France's aid, it shows how great was the pressure of his environment.

It is a book that illuminates the mind and soul of the German nation with such a searching light as has not been turned upon it from any other source. No one who wants to know the truth about that fated land or who feels any doubts about its deserts can afford to miss it.

BUCHAREST EXPRESS WRECKED, 100 KILLED

Two Hundred More Injured When Train Falls Into River

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 15.—A message from Vienna states that the Bucharest express fell into the river near Piatra owing to heavy rains undermining the rails. One hundred persons were killed and two hundred seriously injured.

Fire Brigade Aids At Chapei Blaze

Perrying a line of hose across the Soochow creek the Settlement Fire Brigade went to the aid of the Chapei fire fighters in extinguishing a large blaze in a tallow refinery on the North Soochow Road Extension opposite Markham Road, yesterday morning. The tallow refinery was completely destroyed together with a quantity of wood in a builder's yard adjoining but neighboring property, including mills, was saved. The No. 1 Company put in two hours of strenuous work.

Sparks from a stove caused a small fire in a chop shop at NESS A Hankow Road shortly before noon yesterday. It had been practically extinguished by flames when the No. 4 Company arrived.

From The Chinese Press

The report of the huge Japanese loan has been confirmed. The agreement for Yen 60,000,000 was signed in Tokyo September 28 and endorsement by the Peking administration October 6. The loan will be known generally as the Advance Loan, of which Yen 20,000,000 will be used for war participation and the remaining Yen 40,000,000 for the construction of eight railways in Shantung, Manchuria, Mongolia and Jehol at a cost of Yen 5,000,000 each. The Japanese Cabinet, it is understood, will advance the Yen 20,000,000 shortly for war participation. The War Participation Bureau proposed to use the money for the organization of three divisions of troops.

According to the Ministry of Communications, telegraphic communication with Sianfu, Shensi, has been cut.

Fire in Nanchang destroyed more than 60 houses in the main street Wednesday evening. President Hsu Shih-chang has definitely endorsed the peace movement but does not favor the calling of a peace conference at Shanghai similar to the one in 1911.

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SIBERIA MAY BE A SECOND TRANSVAAL

Gold, Silver and Copper Mines Already Being Extensively Worked

GOVERNMENT GETS ROYALTY

American Describes Conditions If Foreigners Are Permitted To Operate Mines

Tokio, October 6.—Siberia will become a second Alaska or Transvaal if the Siberian Government permits foreigners to operate gold mines there, according to Mr. George S. Dyer of Nikolsk, on the Amur, who is at the Tokio Grand Hotel. The Government would get as royalty from 3 to 10 percent of all the gold obtained, making a good revenue. In addition, all the gold would have to be sold to the Government laboratories, at prices fixed by the Government. In that way Siberia would profit through the extraction of gold.

Mr. Dyer, an American, is general manager for Siberia of the Orsk Fields, Ltd., a British corporation of which Mr. G. McKinnon of London is director of the board. The company operates mines in the Ural and near Nikolsk. The output of the latter field is about 26 pools a year, valued at about ¥540,000, and during the seven warm working months, about 1,000 Chinese, Korean and Russian workmen are employed.

Use A Dredger

This company uses a dredge, which starts in a stream and work the soil for several thousand yards from the stream, taking the water in the channel it digs. The soil, gravel and loose rocks are dug out of bedrock, an average of 20 feet below the surface of the soil. Although there are some nuggets, most of the metal is found in the form of gold flour, which by the use of quicksilver is extracted on the dredging boat. The rocks contain no gold, and are carried away and piled back of the boat by an elevator, similar to the straw elevators on threshing machines. Of the metal content, three-fourths is gold and the rest silver.

At Port Ayan on the Okhotsk Sea, where American traders used to buy furs in the 1860s, a Russian named Mr. Vogelmann has made a find this summer and extracted ¥200,000 worth of gold in two months. He took out gold deeper than four feet, and most of it came from around the grass roots.

Mr. Dyer said it was the understanding around Nikolsk that a Japanese party composed of a mining engineer, two metallurgists and a doctor had purchased several gold and copper mining fields near Blagoveshchensk and in the Zaya River district, but have not started operations. The Kuhara Mining Company he had heard had some connection with the party, which carried around several hundred thousand roubles. There is much gold and copper all over Siberia, and especially in the districts abounding in mountains and valleys, he said. Whether they will be worked depends upon the attitude of the Siberian Government.

Japanese Guard Nikolsk

Nikolsk is a port on the Amur River about 20 miles from the Okhotsk Sea. Mr. Dyer was in the city on September 9 when it was taken over by Japanese marines. A few days before, 200 of the Germans and Magyars left the town, taking with them about ¥700,000 worth of gold from the government laboratories and several million roubles in bank notes from the government bank. About fifty of the least important German-Magyars were left in the city, and these were jailed by the Japanese. After holding the town two days, the Japanese turned it over to the Russians, and said they did not want to interfere in the government in any way. The Japanese explained that it was their duty simply to keep out the German Magyars and Bolsheviks, and to remain to guard the city on behalf of the Russians. Fifteen hundred Japanese then returned to their gunboats in the harbor and about twenty marines were stationed in different parts of the city to help prevent disorders. There are now perhaps 8,000 persons in the city, compared with 17,000 before the war.

President's Caddie Criticizes Chief



JOE DINEEN

Joe Dineen, a caddie at the Myopia Hunt Club, in Massachusetts, acted as caddie for President Wilson during a game over that course. The eleven-year-old youngster, after observing the President's play, passed the following criticism: "The President is a fair golfer. He's got a three-quarters swing. He'd play much better if his swing was a little fuller. He should not come back so fast on the back swing. With these faults he plays a pretty fair game and Mrs. Wilson does pretty good for a woman."

Wedding

Murray-Van Corback

The marriage of Mr. Robert D. Murray, of the Chartered Bank, to Miss Mildred W. Van Corback, of Shanghai, was solemnized yesterday at the Holy Trinity Cathedral. Dean Walker officiated. Mr. George Dunlop acted as best man and Miss Hild, the sister of the bride, attended as bridesmaid. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Thomas Van Corback. A large number of friends of the popular couple was present.

The civil ceremony took place in the British Consulate before Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General. Following the religious ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 29 Balkal Road.

SERIOUS DISAGREEMENTS BREAK OUT IN SIBERIA

Vologodsky, Prime Minister Receives Warning Not To Continue Journey To Omsk

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, October 16.—Reuter's representative is unofficially informed that there has been an important change in the situation in Siberia that serious disagreements have broken out between the different political parties and the Prime Minister, M. Vologodsky, has received a warning not to continue his journey to Omsk but to remain in Irkutsk until the situation clears.

The Bolsheviks have captured Samara and dissolved the Government there, the small detachments of Russian and Czech troops being unable to check the advancing enemy.

The help of the Allies is required very urgently.

The Usurik Cosacks have summoned a general meeting at Iman to discuss the situation and to elect a new Ataman.

Vladivostok, October 17.—The American Consul notifies that the United States has appointed an Attaché here to control imports from America into Siberia through Vladivostok.

The local press today recounts the enthusiastic reception given to the British contingent on its arrival in Irkutsk.

A number of leading Russians have lately been leaving for Japan. Yesterday Dr. Gira, the representative of the Czech-Slovak National Council departed for Tokio. It is noticeable that the distrust at first felt in connection with Japanese intervention is fading and, as the hopes of American military aid on the Volga and Ural fronts is waning, the eyes of Russians are turning more and more towards Japan.

Ex-Soldier Charged With Bomb Throwing

A Chinese ex-soldier named Hui Lung-tun appeared before Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with throwing a bomb Wednesday evening at the New World. One man was injured in the foot by the explosion and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he is still confined. The prisoner was arrested by Sub-inspector Dee as he was running out of the front entrance to the amusement building. The case was remanded for two weeks.

Australian Companies Must Help War Loans

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, October 16.—Under the Federal scheme of compulsory contributions to war loans companies as well as other bodies will be liable as well as individuals.

Soviets Agree To Free All British Officials

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 15.—Reuter's agency learns that the Government in Moscow has agreed to the release of the remaining British officials in Russia.

EX-TAOTAI FINED

An ex-Taotai, named Zan Yih-ze, was fined \$5 in the Mixed Court yesterday for allowing a dog to run unmuzzled in the Settlement. Mr. Harding, the complainant in the case, testified that he was riding a motorcycle along Carter Road Wednesday when the dog began running alongside, barking and finally leaping up and tearing his coat. The defendant came along with a muzzle and collar and led the dog into a stable, hiding in the loft and refusing to come out when the complainant went in after him. Zan testified that the muzzle had been removed to allow the animal to swim in the creek and said that the dog had now been sent to Ningpo.

The Weather

Threats of rain today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 82.3 and the minimum 49.7. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.5 and 50.7.

CONGOLEUM RUGS

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United States Tires Are Good Tires

Sports Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.
Sir.—In your today's Sporting News a paragraph under "College Tennis" reads thus:

"St. John's having also defeated Nanyang, Shanghai College will play the final matches for the Siazenger Cup with the out-of-Shanghai winner, i.e., the winner of Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow."

This above quoted paragraph conveys the meaning that St. John's has lost to Shanghai College in tennis, which is not true. St. John's is the local champion and will play Soochow on coming Saturday at Soochow.

Thanking you in anticipation,
I am,
Yours truly,
TSEHA CHU-TRANO.
Shanghai, October 15, 1918.

Race Meet October 26

The International Recreation Club will hold a Red Cross Gymkhana Race Meeting on October 26. The entire proceeds of the day will go into the Red Cross Fund.

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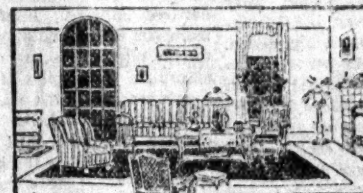
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50 Eighth Prize	150 "
100 Ninth Prize	40 "
800 Tenth Prize	20 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "
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WEATHER

Misty weather with threat of rain in the northern and central districts. Rough sea in the south.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
 SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 18, 1918

In Justice To France

(From The New Republic)

AMERICA is fighting for her own interests, her own honor. But that is not the whole rationale of American belligerence, everyone not dyed in the wool a cynic knows very well. The force that aroused America out of her natural mood of peace was sympathy. Sympathy with Belgium, a lesser nation atrociously wronged; sympathy with England, source of the liberties America cherishes; but above all America was moved by sympathy with France, gallantly sustaining month after month, year after year, the tremendous weight of German aggression. To restore France in her right to live in security and to aid her in reclaiming her old place as the light of civilization, was this not a splendid motive for American effort? And now that our men are fighting side by side with the French we feel more keenly than ever that the rights of France are a vital interest of our own.

Between American good intentions and American performance, however, history has often revealed a wide gap—a consequence of our failure to think all the details of a problem through. We intend to assist France in recovering her rights, so far as it lies in our power. What we are thinking of is the expulsion of the Germans from French soil, the recovery of the French lands of Alsace-Lorraine, the breaking of the military power of Germany, which has loomed over the France of the last generation like an overhanging cliff of shattering stone. Are there many among us that think of anything further? The current of public discussion in America does not reveal it, if there are. Yet if we do no more we shall leave France in the condition of a mutilated hero, honored but handicapped. She has borne vastly more than her share in this war. She has given her sons more freely than any other Allied nation, and for this there can be no recompense. But she has also borne disproportionate economic burdens, and there is no law of nature that prohibits the fair redistribution of economic burdens among friends. When the peace is signed, do we contemplate retiring behind our Atlantic dyke, leaving France, with her most energetic sons under the soil of the battlefields, to stagger under the burden of debt and rehabilitation expenses while we, in our unimpeded economic vigor, compete with her in the markets of the world? The prospect is intolerable if one thinks of it. Our honor is not so thickskinned.

Are the French themselves alive to the risk that by default of a reasonable understanding among the Allies, worked out while the relation of confraternity is still vivid in the minds of the Allied leaders, France may be left handicapped in the period of rehabilitation? Yes; of this we are assured by an eloquent editorial in *L'Europe Nouvelle* for July 27, analyzing the present economic condition of France. From the opening of the war to the end of the fourth quarter of 1918, the credits voted have aggregated 144,737,000,000 francs—about twenty-eight billions of dollars. This sum is equal to two-fifths of the pre-war wealth of France. A corresponding burden for America would be not less than one hundred billions. But this is not all. One-tenth of the departments of France, of more than average productivity, have been occupied by the enemy. They have

contributed nothing to the support of the war. On the contrary, the rest of France has been burdened with the care of the hosts of refugees that fled from them before the German advance. The occupied departments will not for many years contribute to the force with which France will sustain her war debt. On the contrary, their rehabilitation will make heavy demands upon the depleted capital of the nation. Let us imagine ourselves burdened with expenditures for the period of the war aggregating one hundred billions, and at the same time responsible for the rehabilitation of the whole of New England, exposed through four years to the unlimited ravages of an enemy who meant to handicap us for all time. The analogy is exact.

Part of the French war expenditure has indeed been provided for by taxation; another considerable part has been met by the specious device of currency inflation. But France already bore a heavy debt when she entered the war. Her aggregate funded and floating debt amounted on January 31, 1918, to 127,000,000,000 francs; at the present date it must exceed 150,000,000,000 francs, or \$30,000,000,000. Her interest charges amount to about \$1,250,000,000. We make a great to-do about our \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, and derive from its pressure added zeal for putting an end to war, once for all. But eight billions do not rest so crushingly upon American productive power as the single item of the interest charge of a billion and a quarter will rest upon the productive power of France—and that charge, be it remembered, is perpetual.

And while we are casting up accounts we may also consider that over four billions of the French debt has been raised in Allied and neutral countries, half of it in America. We used to import annually from France merchandise worth a hundred million dollars and give her in return an equivalent in goods. When peace is restored France may again send us good worth one hundred millions. If she send no more, she will get nothing in return, for the interest she will owe us will absorb the whole value of her goods. Every year, then the thinned ranks of French manhood, the women and children of France will toll unremittingly to produce the huge mountain of \$100,000,000 of merchandise to ship to America as a memento of the time when we fought side by side for the world's liberty.

Such a situation we shall certainly not accept; it is the natural American response. We shall do for France what the Bolsheviks did for Russia: we shall enact a measure wiping out the French debt so far as it is owing to us. But this is to oversimplify the case. France is a proud nation; by her merit, the proudest nation in the world. Does she ask alms? And do we mean to offer her alms? France would accept justice. We can offer her what is her right; nothing more. And from the point of view of justice it is not at all a question of the fraction of the French debt that is held by America. That merely makes the situation vivid to us. What justice demands is a definite decision upon the allocation of the whole cost of the war.

Is this a common enterprise, international in its objects and means, or is it a more or less co-operative venture, by which independent nationalisms seek each to realize its own objects—France and Italy, the recovery of unredeemed provinces, England, the clearing up of the colonial domain, America, the ultimate validation of the Monroe Doctrine, etc.? If the latter is the case, there is no point at all in the discussion of the sharing of costs. Alsace-Lorraine means more to France than the Monroe Doctrine does to America or half her colonies to Britain. The British Empire was more seriously menaced by the German designs than was American hegemony in the Americas. Or say that these value relations were reversed. It would still remain true that if we are to issue from the war into another epoch of unrelated or competing national interests there can be no rule of justice in allocating costs. On such assumptions we must conclude that each of the Allied nations estimated the overthrow of Germany worth all its resources, if necessary. If it applied its resources to the best of its ability, its obligations to its Allies and to itself were properly acquitted.

But if the war is a common enterprise, directed toward the establishment of a new order in which all nations may be freed from the hideous menace of modern war, in which the rehabilitation and continued prosperity of the one will in fact be in the interest of the whole, the case is entirely different. This is the American ruling conception: it is the conception of the best minds in the Allied countries. It is the conception

underlying the argument of *L'Europe Nouvelle*. France, by her unhappy geographical position, was compelled to furnish the field of battle in which two civilizations could try conclusions: the civilization of force, of national aggrandisement, and the civilization of democracy, of co-operative internationalism. By the same reason France was forced first to present her breast to the invader. She had to secure such material resources as came to her hand; she could command only the resources of her own nationals, in default of a formal political internationalism corresponding with the actual internationalism of interests.

A loyal partner, confronted by an emergency demanding expenditures for the common good of his group, provides them out of his private means, confidently expecting the group which benefits from his act to relieve him later of all but his share of the burden. France met the emergency, employing her resources without stint. If she was acting for the common good, it is her plain right in the final allocation of financial burdens to be set even with her partners. If there is to be a League of Nations, it cannot withhold justice from France in this matter.

This the editor of *L'Europe Nouvelle* expresses clearly. "If the League of Nations is not to be an empty phrase, if there is ever to be a substantial and serious economic union, it will find in the distribution of the costs of the field of battle the most definite occasion to establish itself formally." The observation is perfectly just. The vitality of a League of Nations depends on the willingness of each member to make sacrifices for the common good and on the determination of the group to distribute the sacrifices fairly among all its members. France has made the sacrifice for the common good. Is the group ready to relieve her of so much of this burden as exceeds her reasonable share? If not, what use is there in talking about a League to do justice and share burdens on later occasions? What we do now offers a fair index of what we are likely to do in the future.

It is often said that a League of Nations is impracticable because France is hostile to the project. If France were indeed hostile, a League of Nations would be of limited value; so far we agree. Without a powerful member of the League on the European continent, the lesser states of Europe would not dare to give their adherence to it. Without French leadership, the Latin nations, both in Europe and in America, would look coldly upon the League. But is France really hostile to the project of a League of Nations? The government of Clemenceau evinces only a remote interest; but the government of Clemenceau is preoccupied with the immediate task of thrusting the Germans out of France. In similar case the government of any other state would be equally preoccupied. But it is not in terms of preoccupation that we can explain such aloofness from the League of Nations movement among French political thinkers. In their theories of human organization they have not stopped short at the national boundaries, like the shallow thinkers across the Rhine. They do not, however, eagerly embrace the idea of a League passed upon pious resolutions and unenforceable determinations, which would insure France's involvement in any future war that may arise but would not insure her adequate succor and relief. France has too much at stake. Before she can give her adherence to a League of Nations she must know that the other partners to the League will not fail her in the time of need.

Do we, as a matter of fact, mean to create a serious political institution under the name of a League of Nations? If we do, we shall recognize the necessity of internationalizing the present war. We shall demand, not merely that the war aims of each nation shall be subjected to the test of the common good, but that the costs of the war shall be treated as a common burden; that the work of rehabilitation shall be treated as common enterprise. When we have attained to this view of our international relations we shall not find France lukewarm to the idea of a League. A condition will have been established by which her rights are sure of recognition. She will not hesitate to assume the correlative obligation of leadership in the ways of permanent peace.

The Word To England

We met the men of England
 A century ago,
 We met the ships of England
 Upon a bloody dawn,
 And when the hour was blackest
 And fled the victor's light,
 We flung the word to England:
 "We've just begun to fight!"

We join the men of England
 Upon this crimson day,
 We join the ships of England
 The Hunnish beast to slay,
 And in the hour of trial
 When clouds are dark above,
 We send the word to England:
 "We've just begun to love!"
 McLandburgh Wilson.

A 'Bitter-Enders' View

He Believes in Germany 'Powerless Or Free' And Cannot Overlook Atrocities

By Professor A. G. Koeler

From the little time a certain pacifist publication has been using the term "bitter-enders" in a disparaging sense, and with implications that align the object of the epithet with the fanatic, crazily obstinate, or even heartlessly ferocious. So far as I can make out, the bitter-enders who are the butt of amused contempt is one who believes in prosecuting this war to a genuine finish. He is not out after blood. His chief fault is that he has refused to be taken in by the pseudo-magnanimities of Bolshevism or any other pacifistic phantoms. As I am a bitter-enders in that sense, I am tired of the added implications; and I regard their iteration as a subtle menace to a right settlement of the predominant issue.

The bitter-enders, it seems, wants to "indict a whole people," namely, the Germans; and he is reminded that a high authority—Burke, I believe—has said that that is impossible. It is easy enough to cite if you neglect context or assume similarity of conditions; authority can be extracted, even from Scripture, for almost any project which any one is intent upon pursuing. The bitter-enders will not agree, however, no matter who said it, that you cannot indict a whole people. In any case, he understands that, whatever logical reservations and whittlings may theoretically be made, it is at least necessary to fight the Germans as if they were jointly and collectively under indictment for international vice and crime. The German individual who has excupiated himself, or the German class, party, or other group that is not a particeps criminis, though it is easy enough to talk expansively about the existence of such, is exceedingly difficult to identify. The bitter-enders is so denominated because he faces the facts of experience, and insists that the whole German people must be corrected, in the only way they understand, by a ruthless annihilation of their idols. And if they keep on hugging their godlets to their breasts they must expect to stop the annihilating blows and sustain the concussion.

The bitter-enders wants to see Germany "powerless or free." He doubts very much, in view of the slavish temperament of the German, that he is fit for freedom; but the other alternative can be concretely realized. The bitter-enders repudiates the wisecrack who wags his head over the possibility of reducing the foe to an extent allowing of forcibly removing his weapons from him. He wants only one thing—unconditional

surrender. He will not tolerate the idea of Germany appearing at all at the council table. He regards this case as one of judges and judged. If these things cannot be realized, he contends that it will be better to perish in the vain effort to realize them. He is willing to jump over the edge of the abyss with his enemy, if need be; for there will then be some chance of happiness on earth for the younger generations.

It is a marvel that the Bourbon-Bolshevist temperament can survive, learning nothing and forgetting nothing, in this country and these times. The sentiment of the country at large is clean and wholesome; but let Germany, seeing her finish, raise a hypocritical whine for mercy, and there will be those who will want to spare the rod and accept what one writer calls a "kamerad peace," viz., a knock on the artless poll from a revolver but when trustfully looking the other way.

I cannot understand the type of mind that is willing to overlook the German atrocities. They cannot any longer be denied. They call for vengeance; and if vengeance is the Lord's, they still call for organization into an arm of the Almighty. I am ashamed for civilization if these atrocities are not to be severely punished. The thought of them should rouse cold and relentless rage in any man's breast. They are infinitely worse than the doings of the Pharaohs that Christ was not slow to denounce. Can it be that there are people so torpid of representative faculty that they cannot visualize what has been done to property, to the old, to women, and to children without actually witnessing the orgies? The bitter-enders wants the old "reparation, restitution, and guarantees," for and against all this sort of devilry. He will be content with nothing less. It is the highest humanity to demand them. Is he to be sturred by soft-headed people, or those awed by finished villainy, because he faces the facts as they are, and as we all shall have to face them ultimately, instead of allowing himself to become the suggestible victim of fantastic doctrine? For himself he does not care; but if he does not speak up, there will be those who thoughtlessly accept the implications of the term applied to him. The bitter-enders of the sort I describe—and there is no other variety that I know of, in this un-German, unbloodythirsty and humane land—is what we all ought to be; and those who attempt to fasten upon him connotations of the term which they do not dare to develop explicitly are a menace in our midst.

British Bolshevik Bosses

By W. A. Appleton,
 (Secretary at the General Federation of Trade Unions in The Daily Mail)

Millions of English people are being bluffed by a handful of British Bolshevik and Defeatists, who have secured control of certain important trade unions, and exercise their power by means of the "block vote" at Trades Union Congresses and Labor Party conferences. No one can pretend that such votes have been given really represent the feelings or opinions of a people whose sons and brothers are fighting so magnificently in France and on other British fronts. The "block vote" is a vote cast by an executive on behalf of the whole of a society. If the executive of the miners, with their 600,000 votes, join the executive of the railwaymen with their 400,000, a majority can always be obtained for any kind of proposal at a Trades Union Congress. The people read that one million votes have been cast in favor of the resolution, and are absolutely ignorant of the fact that only in very rare instances have the individual members ever discussed, or even seen, the resolutions for which their votes are cast. These resolutions are seldom discussed with any thoroughness, even by the Trades Union Congress.

member of the British Socialist Party, and a member of the L.P., and his personality counts five times. There may be really only one Jones, but five votes are counted on his behalf.

The general public assumes that five men have voted, but in fact only one person has really been represented. It is the existence of the block, plus this plural, voting that has enabled the Labor Party to confuse and mislead the public in this and other countries over the Stockholm affair.

I feel certain that Mr. Havelock Wilson's resolution asking for the formation of a definitely Trade Union Labor Party will be defeated at the Trades Union Congress by the "block vote," while the resolution condemning the Government for refusing Mr. Henderson permission to visit Switzerland for the purpose of comforting the enemy will be carried.

The man in the street will naturally ask: Why don't the delegates vote against the block? Well, many of them are anxious to secure seats on the Parliamentary Committee and none of them have any chance unless they can secure a considerable portion of the block vote; consequently, they are all more or less obsequious to the men who control the vote. For twenty years decent men have tried to stop this bartering of votes, but no one claims that the efforts have been successful.

It is obvious from the foregoing that the bonafide trade union movement is being exploited and can never, under the existing constitutions and practices of the two bodies, secure effective control of its purely industrial interests. At present it finds the money which is used to further the ambitions of politicians, who were never trade unionists and who use the power conferred upon them for anti-national ends.

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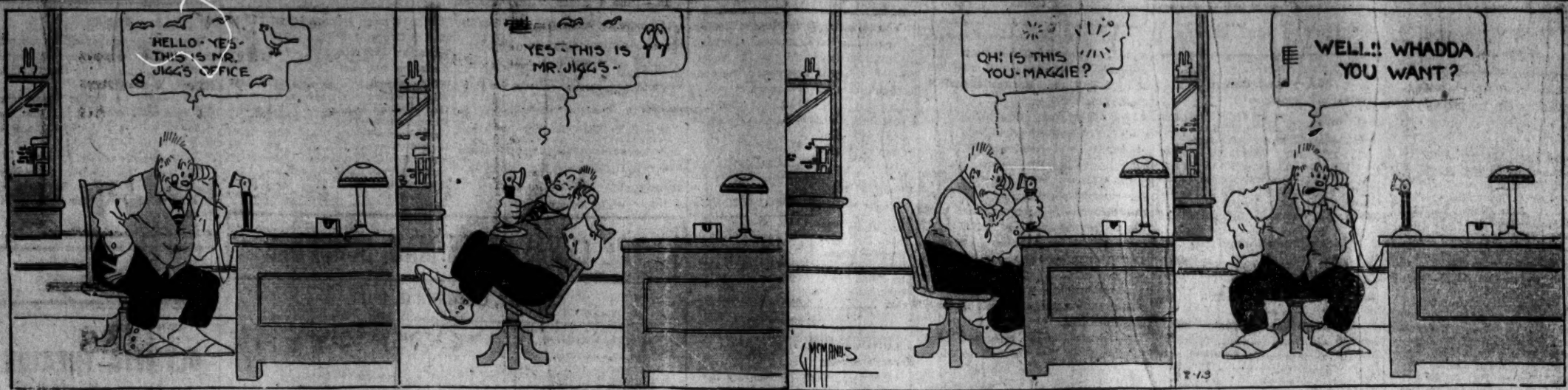
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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U-Boat Captive Tells Of Thrilling Experience

A thrilling story of fifteen days spent in a German submarine, during which time the U-boat attacked several Allied vessels and was in turn attacked by Allied destroyers, which dropped depth charges threatening her destruction, was told by the captain of a British merchant vessel who has just been released from a German prison camp.

His narrative confirms the reports of the terror which the depth charges inspire in the crews of submarines and gives an idea of the perils to

which the new methods of hunting subject the undersea boats. This captain was taken prisoner when his second ship was torpedoed. He said:

"My second ship was torpedoed without warning. The force of the explosion was so great that the bridge was wrecked, and when I recovered from the shock I found the ship was sinking. None of the crew was injured; we were all able to get away in the boats. As we were in British waters and it was broad daylight, I did not fear but that we would soon

reach land, but hardly had we pulled clear of the sinking ship than the U-boat emerged.

"The commander summoned us to his vessel and ordered me to go on board. After asking for details of my ship and cargo he told me to consider myself a prisoner and sent the boats away. I was at once taken below and the vessel dived. From what some English speaking members of the crew told me, the submarine had been away from her base for some days. She was a fairly large craft, of recent numbering, having three torpedo tubes, two in the bows and one aft, and carrying ten torpedoes. She was also armed with a four inch gun, just forward of the conning tower.

"I had arrived just in time for the midday meal—stew with stringy meat, which was probably horseflesh supplemented by small portions of sausage, with black bread. This bread, as the voyage progressed, became mildewed and unpalatable, and then some bread of lighter color, which had been kept in a hermetically sealed receptacle, was served out, but was even more unpalatable than the black bread.

"The other meals were breakfast and supper, at which coffee, made of burned barley and acorns, was served. The commander and officers of the U-boat fared the same as the lower ratings, but were able to supplement their allowances with tinned ham, etc.

"Life on board the submarine was by no means pleasant. Forced as we were to keep below the surface to avoid the British war vessels, the boat sweated and all spare clothing became saturated with moisture, while the atmosphere often became very foul and breathing difficult. While we were below the surface the crew would switch on a talking machine. It was the hand which played triumphantly when the U-boat got a victim. The sinking of an innocent merchantman gave that crew as much joy as if they had sunk a war vessel.

"While I was on board we had 'victory music' on seven occasions, for six steamers were torpedoed, and one sailing vessel sunk by gunfire, thirty-nine shells being necessary to do this. The U-boat also attacked several other steamers by gun fire during the voyage, but had to submerge owing to the intervention of British war vessels.

"On the third day, just after the midday meal, I gathered that the U-boat was about to carry out an attack on a convoy which had been sighted. The boat approached under water for some distance and torpedoed a large steamer. Our whereabouts were evidently detected (I was told, by a light cruiser), for we did not rapidly to a great depth. Hardly had the boat got on an even keel when we heard a tremendous explosion, which made the submarine vibrate from stem to stern. It was a depth charge from the cruiser.

"That effect on the crew was evident. All stood trembling, with faces blanched with fear, not attempting to speak a word, expecting a second charge, the result of which might be the destruction of the boat without the slightest chance of escape. There is no doubt as to the state of that crew, for it was not their first experience of a depth charge, and they had learned from others in the service what awful weapons they were in the hands of skilled seamen. For some minutes we waited; engines were stopped and all measures were taken to prevent giving away our position.

"Minutes seem like hours in such a situation. I must admit that I was turning over in my mind whether I should ever see my family again. No further explosion, however, took place, and after lying some eighteen fathoms deep for a long time we continued on our voyage.

"We had another experience of depth charges, or wasserbomben, as the German sailors called them. The sailing ship referred to above had just been sunk by shell fire when two destroyers were sighted on the horizon and down we went. By the microphones the propellers could be heard, and as the vessels came nearer we in the submarine could hear the thudding quite distinctly. To and fro the destroyers went, searching carefully for us. Apparently they picked up a clue, for there were two loud explosions ahead, not so near to us as that from the cruiser, but quite near enough to cause the submarine first to tremble and then to roll about as though in a heavy sea.

"Late the following night there was

considerable rejoicing in the submarine and the talking machine's liveliest tunes were played. The Germans had torpedoed an oil tanker, which, according to the commander, had sunk in thirty seconds. I could not help wondering at the makeup of men who could rejoice at such a thing. Knowing that without giving them the slightest chance of defending themselves or escaping they had sent the sailors to their death. The next day we seemed to have got out of the track of steamships, and I went into the conning tower and saw the officers amusing themselves by shooting at gulls or at empty bottles.

"Eventually, the submarine arrived at Heligoland, and I was taken ashore and handed over to a military guard, mostly composed of Alsatians. My only food was a crust of bread and a piece of cheese and some very weak soup composed mainly of vegetables. After remaining there a day and a

half I was taken to Wilhelmshaven, where again there seemed to be a shortage of food, and afterward to Brandenburg, a workmen's camp, including all nationalities.

"On Boxing Day I was transferred to Switzerland, and eventually was released and enabled to reach England. 'At Brandenburg, although we were merchant ship captains, we were made to suffer various indignities, and to harness ourselves to carts, which we had to draw through the streets to the station or post office, as the case might be, in order to fetch our parcels or any commodities to camp. It was at this camp also that I saw 300 Russian soldiers working, apparently in the last stages of consumption.

"The poor fellows could not get enough to eat and they would eagerly scrape discarded tins in the hope of finding particles of food. I have even seen German soldiers do the same thing."

happen to detest Imperialism, disbelieve in Internationalism and distrust "social class-feeling," so far as I know what it means. I am well aware that an Imperial Chancellor in Berlin, an international money lender in Johannesburg, and an anarchist spy in Petrograd, are "all pointing the same way," and that is why I feel pretty safe in going the other.

I warmly apologise to Mr. Skimpole for writing a personal explanation instead of a review of his book, which contains many things well worth writing and reviewing; notably the shrewd remark about Shaw's style, in which what is a paradox in spirit is seldom an epigram in form. It takes our breath away rather by taking itself for granted than by defining itself like a defiance. But I fancy Mr. Skimpole will sympathise with me if I am primarily concerned with his convictions, as he is with mine, and as we both are with Shaw's.

Some Enduring Things

And he has gone to the vital point in emphasising this matter of the things permanent in man. When I say that religion and marriage and local loyalty are permanent in humanity, I mean that they recur when humanity is most human; and only comparatively decline when society is comparatively inhuman. They have declined in the modern world, they may return through the war; but anyhow, where we have the

small farm and the free man and the fighting spirit, there we shall have the salute to the soil and the roof and to the altar.

The Singers

To take a more casual case; I believe that when men are happy, they sing; not only at the piano but at the plough, or at least in the intervals of ploughing; at their work and in their walks abroad. I am well aware that modern men do not sing in the street very much. I am well aware that cosmopolitan money-lenders never sing, but die with all their music in them. I know that the Song of the Happy Merchant-Captain is not one of "out prison institutions."

I know that one can seldom come at dawn upon some solitary London banker enrolling more sweetly than the lark; and even his clerks do not often sing in chorus over their ledgers. But I still think it is more human to sing than not to sing; and that, being more human, it is more permanent in humanity.

"Some righteous revolution will teach the bankers and contractors that little birds who can sing and won't sing must be made to sing—or at any rate made to squeal. In the interlude, the instinct of song takes refuge in the lesser thing called poetry, or even prose, and in my next article the fever of personal sincerity may have passed; and I shall return, with a lowly air, to literature."

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CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY-WATERPROOF-ROTPROOF

Ego et Shavivus Meus (I And My Shaw)

By Gilbert K. Chesterton

Accident has cut me off this week from many current publications; and left me much to my own devices. It is therefore my immutable purpose to write an article about myself, under the thin pretence of noticing a book about Mr. Bernard Shaw.

This is all the more fun because it is exactly what Mr. Bernard Shaw would do himself; nor should I blame him, I like Mr. Shaw's type of Egoism; because, if he talks big, it is at least about big things; things bound to be bigger than himself.

The Gentle Egoist

I revolt; not against the loud egoist, but the gentle egoist; who talks tenderly of trifles, who says "A gentleman glides the amber of my cigarette holder; I find I cannot resist this arrogance simply because it is more arrogant. For even so complete a fool cannot really suppose we are interested in his cigarette-holder; and therefore must suppose that we are interested in him. But I defend a dogmatic egoist, precisely because he deals in dogmas.

The Apostles Creed is not regarded as a pose of foppish vanity; yet the word "I" comes before even the word "God." The believer comes first; but he is soon dwarfed by his beliefs, swallowed in the creative whirlwind and the trumpets of the resurrection. And if a man says he believes in the Superman or the Socialist State, I think him equally modest; only not so sensible.

Shaw And Chesterton

Mr. Herbert Skimpole's book Bernard Shaw: the Man and His Work (George Allen and Unwin), contains many suggestive and valuable things to which I cannot do justice, including allusions to myself, mostly only too flattering, and in one case both amusing and mystifying. The passage suggests that all the active figures in my idle fictions are made as fat as I am; though I cannot recall that any of them are fat at all; except a semi-supernatural monster in a nightmare called "The Man Who Was Thursday."

Let there be no alarm, however, that I shall talk about such nightmares, or any of my own tales; like Shaw, I am egoistic about things that matter. Mr. Skimpole says that while Shaw and I agree that the world should be adapted to the man "Chesterton includes our present institutions among the parts of a man's soul which cannot be altered." Now there is here a potential mistake, which I will not apologise for taking more seriously than any fancy about the figures in my very amateurish romances.

Fat, But Uncontented

I need not say I do not mind being called fat; for deprived of that jest, I should be almost a serious writer. I do not even mind being supposed to be contented, and contented with the present institutions of modern society, is a mortal slander I will not take from any man.

Whatever are the institutions I defend, they are not primarily those of

the present. They have been attempted in the past; and I hope they may be achieved in the future; but they are not present, but conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Skimpole truly says that I defend domesticity and piety and patriotism, but these are not the typical institutions of today.

Our Institutions

The typical institutions of today are a Divorce Court cutting up families with the speed of a sausage machine; a Science which preaches the destiny without the divinity of Calvinism; and a Finance that crosses all frontiers with the same enlightened indifference that is shown by cholera.

Three Who Point The Way

It is indeed useless for Shaw to point out to me that I should follow the lead of these things; since I

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 17, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
 Aishan Tls. 5.00
 Chemora Tls. 0.975
 Java Consolidated Tls. 15.00
 Kapahs Tls. 0.50
 Tanah Merah Tls. 0.975
 Lian Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 134.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 134.00
 Langkats Tls. 19.50

Unofficial
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 3.75
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.25 Dec.
 Langkats Tls. 20.00 December
 Langkats Tls. 20.50 December
 Lian Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 140.00
 December

Official
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 97.00 Dec.
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 139.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 141.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 142.00 Dec.
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00 Dec.
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00 Dec.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 17, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
 @ 5/2 = Tls. 3.37
 @ exch. 74.5 = Mex. \$5.20
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
 @ 123 = Tls. 31.30
 @ 74.5 = Mex. \$109.13
 Max. Dollars Market Rate: 74.225
 8'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 275
 Copper Cash: per tael 1780
 Native Interest: Tls. 15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 4950
 Bank Rate of Discount 6%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 25.95
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.769

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/2
 Demand 5/21
 India T.T. 344
 Paris T.T. 676
 Demand 676
 New York Demand 123
 Hongkong Demand 123
 Japan T.T. 448
 Batavia T.T. 311
 Singapore T.T. 451

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/3
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/43
 London 4 m/s. Decy. 5/42
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/5
 London 6 m/s. Decy. 5/54
 Paris 4 m/s. 7974
 New York 9/4. Decy. 1241
 New York L/C 4 m/s. 1250

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,325 Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$10.00

Customs House Exchange Rates

For October
 Fr. Tls. 3.30 @ 5/64 11
 " 1 @ 7124 France 7.24
 " 0.69 @ 1291 Gold 51
 " 1 @ 421 Yen 2.64
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.55
 " 1 @ Roubles
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 17, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
 Tanah Merah @ Tls. 1.00 cash
 Tapines @ Tls. 1.75 cash
 Langkats @ Tls. 19.75 December
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf
 @ Tls. 105.00 December

Unofficial
 Orientals @ Tls. 63.00 October
 Sun Manggis @ Tls. 4.25 cash
 Tanah Merah @ Tls. 1.00 cash
 Anglo-Javas @ Tls. 3.75 cash
 Langkats @ Tls. 20.00 December

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

Mr. S. Mason, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, has just received the following acknowledgments from London:

The Navy League,
 13, Victoria Street,
 London, S.W.1.
 15th August, 1918.

Dear Sir.—I have received with the greatest pleasure your letter of the 21st June, informing me that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have been instructed to pay to our order, on demand, the sum of £4,470.3.11, as a further donation to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund. This amount we have duly received.

I have at once informed Lord Balfour of this further splendid contribution, and he desires me to express to you on his own behalf and on behalf of our Committee our very grateful thanks for this further patriotic demonstration of the people of Shanghai. The total amount so far received by us from you is, as you state correctly, £20,391.0.7.

I shall have much pleasure in publishing these facts in the press, and on my own behalf, may I again repeat how very grateful we all are here for your splendid help.

I am, Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) V. Blasco Trillon,
 Joint-Chairman.

S. Mason, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund,

Shanghai.

The Navy League,

13, Victoria Street,

London, S.W.1.

15th August, 1918.

Dear Sir.—I have just heard from

Mr. V. Blasco Trillon, Joint-Chairman

of The Navy League, that you have

received £4,470.3.11 to our Sailors' War

Orphans' Fund, and that an official

receipt has been sent to you, but I

feel that I should like personally to

express to you my very grateful

thanks for this splendid addition to

our funds. I understand that the

total amount so far remitted from

the people of Shanghai is no less

a sum than £20,391.0.7.

Will you be so kind as to express

to all those who have contributed

to this magnificent result my very

sincere thanks and my deep appreci-

ation for this timely help, and say

how much we all at home appreciate

the patriotism which has brought

about such a splendid result.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,
 (Signed) Balfour,
 Admiral.

S. Mason, Esq.,

The Secretary,

The Sailors' War Orphans' Fund,

Shanghai.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlements) for the week ended October 18, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918.	1917.
Gross Receipts	\$36,726.46	\$35,766.66
Loss by currency depreciation	8,556.81	7,865.76
Effective Receipts	\$28,169.65	\$27,900.90

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 24.47
 Car Miles run 52,639
 Passengers Carried 1,699,821

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, October 17.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.

November to December: 2s. 4½d. paid.

Tendency of market: firm.

Total stocks in London and Liverpool 17,561 tons.

Previous quotation, London, Oct. 5:

Spot: 2s. 3½d. buyers.

November to December: 2s. 3½d. value.

Tendency of market: quiet.

COTTON MARKET

London, October 17.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1½ inch staple, spot: 24.40d.

October: 22.53d.

December: 21.94d.

BAR SILVER

London, October 17.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

Previous quotation, London, Oct. 5:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. quiet.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwelie left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsien left Chefoo for Shanghai on Wednesday.

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Bicawai Weather Report

Thursday, October 17, 1918.

16.—Fine weather with variable

and moderate breezes in the northern and central districts. The typhoon of the Philippines crosses Luzon and progresses towards the China Sea.

17.—Very fine weather with rather dense mist or low fog and heavy dew. Barometer falling below the average.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg. mm	768.75	765.07
Bar. at Centg. inches	30.67	30.12
Variation for mm 24h	-0.37	-0.91
Variation for mm 12h	-0.44	-0.46
Wind—Direction	WNW	WNW
Wind—Kilom. per hour	13	41
Wind—Miles	8.1	25.5
Temperature—Cen	15°3	17°0
Temperature—Fah	59.5	62.6
Humidity co.	98	78
Nebulosity 5-10	1	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Col.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	See
Today							
Yokohama and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	5.8	16.00				13.00
Japan ports	Simbirsk	11.0					22.00
Siberia	Simbirsk	11.0					15.00
Kobe via Nankai & Vladivostok	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Vladivostok	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Wenchow	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Japan, Canada, H'land, U.S.A. and Europe	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Yokohama	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Japan ports	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Peking and Tientsin (Korea day)	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Hankow	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Shanghai	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Tomorrow							
Manila Direct	Simbirsk	14.3					14.71
River ports	Simbirsk	11.0					21.00
Japan and America via Mol	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Japan ports	Simbirsk	11.0					16.00
Sunday, October 20							
Hankow and Hongkong	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Shanghai and Hongkong	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
River ports	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Shanghai	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Monday, October 21							
Hankow and Canton	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Tuesday, October 22							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Wednesday, October 23							
Yokohama, Japan & America via Mol	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Ceylon, India & S'pore via Mol	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Manila	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Friday, October 25							
Manila via America via Mol	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90
Sunday, October 27							
Nankai, Kobe, Yokohama (Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.)	Simbirsk	9.9					9.90

* Ordinary mail will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. and registered at 5 p.m. on previous day.

B Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 3 p.m. and money orders 2.30 p.m.

D Registered articles and letters F Letters and boxes with declared value 4.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 5	Glasgow	Idomegas	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 16	Japan	Matu Maru	Jap. M.B.E.	
Sept. 18	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 25	Cebu	Pacific	Dan. G-N Tel.	
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap. M.B.E.	
Oct. 2	Hankow	Meiho Maru	Am. S. Oil Co.	
Oct. 3	Japan	Shinyu Maru	Jap. M.B.E.	
Oct. 7	Cebu	Store Nordlake	Dan. G.N.T. Co.	
Oct. 8	Cebu	Liuehing	Chi. Customs	
Oct. 8	Hongkong	Dumbear	Fr. M. M.	
Oct. 10	Japan	Sambashi M.	Jap. M.B.E.	
Oct. 10	Hankow	Luenyi	Jap. M.B.E.	
Oct. 10	Tientsin, Wash.	Luenyi	Am. B.A.T. Co.	
Oct. 13	Hankow	Bansel M. No. 8	Jap. S. Shokai	
Oct. 13	Hankow	Likin	Chi. Customs	
Oct. 14	Hongkong	Sulyang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 14	Japan	Seporo Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	
Oct. 14	Yankee	Misaki Maru	Chi. M.B.E. Co.	
Oct. 15	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 15	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 15	Japan	Saishu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 15	Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 15	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. S.P.S. Co.	
Oct. 15	Hankow	Kian	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 15	Mike	Takacan Maru	Jap. M.B.E.	
Oct. 16	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 16	Vladivostok	Smbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 16	Japan	Tadisi Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	
Oct. 16	Japan	Fuso Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	
Oct. 16	Japan	Senyo Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	
Oct. 16	Japan	Harold Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 16	Japan	Two Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 16	Japan	GRY30n	Am. B.A.T. Co.	
Oct. 16	Japan	GRY30n	Am. B.A.T. Co.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 2,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 58 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Duncan Carmichael.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gosselin, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Rangoon, Karachi, Saigon, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Penang, Medan, Tanyo (Lower), Hongkong, New York, Yokohama, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund Frs. 50,000,000.00

Successors and Agencies:
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Halphong, Papoua, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
 In New York: Redmond & Co.
 In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Credit Italiano
 Tails, Dollars, Gold Accounts
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$15,000,000
 Sterling \$15,000,000
 Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 S. H. Dedwell, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. D. Laidlaw.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Taittenden, Esq.
 T. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shollin.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong - N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Penang, Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Singapore, Calcutta, London, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Tientsin, Fochow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Iloilo, Peking.

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
 Reserve Fund 26,960,000
 Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 8, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nikolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, Olanur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in tails and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Savings Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$300,000,000.00
 Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
 Reserve Fund \$1,398,552.60
 Special Reserve Fund \$1,998,933.68

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Harbin, Changchun, Nanking, Fochow, Chefoo, Suichow, Hongkong, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

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International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building
 55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000
 Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:

232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu.

Philippines: Manila, Cebu.

India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, Singapore.

Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.

Republic of Colombia: Medellin.

Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with the National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

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H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 23	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 27	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 28	Seattle, etc.	Katani Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 29	Tacoma and Seattle	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 2	San Francisco	Shiratsuyu Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 15	San Francisco	Rosa Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	San Francisco	China	Jap. T.K.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 28	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 18	Nagasaki	Sunbirk	Tos. R.V.P.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 19	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Kumata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 23	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Takahima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 24	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 29	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kobura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 29	Mori, Kobe and Osaka	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 30	Mori, Kobe and Osaka	Yasawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 30	Mori, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 23	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 23	London, etc.	Ridzuka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 23	London, etc.	Sunbirk	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 23	Pact Sali, etc.	Dumbar	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 15	M.N. Wanchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 18	400 Ningpo	Yan Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19	420 Ningpo	Yan Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19	Hongkong and Manila	Yan Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19	420 Ningpo	Yan Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19	Fuzhou	Yan Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 20	2011.00 Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 22	2016.00 Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Singun	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 23	D.L. Agos, Peking & Canton	Singun	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 24	Hongkong & Manila	Singun	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 25	P'chow, K'ung & Takao	Koboku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 18	9.00 Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	9.00 W.W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	5.00 W.W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 19	4.00 Chefoo and Tientsin	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 20	2.00 Chefoo and Tientsin	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 22	Tientsin and Dairen	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 22	Tientsin and Dairen	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 22	2.00 W.W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 22	2.00 W.W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 22	2.00 W.W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Nanking	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 17	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 17	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Sushu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 17	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Taleo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 17	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 17	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Kiungang	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 17	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Suiyang	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 17	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Kiangtan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Taitung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The C.M.S.N. Steamer Suiyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, October 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 2256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, October 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 255.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wanchang, Captain Fickard, will leave on Saturday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Pengang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mori Wharf on Saturday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 2256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Torpille, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Br. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Friday, Oct. 25. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Br. Mexico Maru, Captain E. Kuniya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Br. Dairen Maru, Captain H. Miyaji, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Sunday, October 20, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Pootung, Captain P. R. Pootung, will leave on Sunday, October 20, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shenkung, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 22, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 24, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 24, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Shangkang, Yingchow, Singan and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Agents: 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

For Hongkong and Manila

S.S. ECUADOR Oct. 19

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

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EUROPEAN LINE

For Marseilles

For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE.—In connection with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

MANILA MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Oct. 25 Oct. 26

ANDRES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Oct. 28 Oct. 29

For Hongkong

CHICAGO MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Oct. 14 Oct. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen

DAICHI MARU (4,200 tons) Capt. H. Miyaji, Oct. 18 Oct. 20

KEELUNG MARU (1,653 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Oct. 20 Oct. 22

For Fookchow, Keelung (Formosa), and Takao

KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 24 Oct. 25

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. SHIMAMURA, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund

Tel Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI

Tels Central 4234 and 4235

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gn	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 7	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
BVH	Oct. 7	Chiyoda	Jap. cr.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
WTW	Oct. 10	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				

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OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC SERVICE

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)SHIDZUKA MARU 12,500 Tons
AKI MARU 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Oct. 28
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Nov. 18

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Nov. 1
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Nov. 5

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Oct. 19
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. T. Arakida, Oct. 23
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Oct. 26
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Oct. 30

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU 12,500 Capt. H. Segawa, Oct. 17

KOBE TO SETTLE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. Y. Tozawa, Dec. 4
KAISHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. Y. Tozawa, March 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Aus-
tralia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Oct. 20
KITANO MARU 10,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Nov. 20
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Dec. 10

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta
(calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (call-
ing at Shanghai on homeward voyage).The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China
and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports
in Japan.For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	101	101			101	101	101
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.			R. S.	R. S.	R. S.
205	84	800	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	1930	1020
2345	1118	685	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1930	720
2350	1117	684	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1930	1630
000	1118	685	84	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	1930	1645
1910	530	234	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	201	1040

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
5.	5.	5.			5.	5.	5.
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.			R. S.	R. S.	R. S.
715	1110	0	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	1705	1612
725	1110	0	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1615	1602
745	1200	0	78	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1511	1511
1145	1800	0	143	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1048	955
1447	1744	0	143	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	806	641
715	1110	0	220	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	715	1812
810	2031	0	266	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	601	1542
1200	018	0	318	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	343	1311
1315	018	0	377	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	330	1256
1515	018	0	429	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	120	1042
1515	430	0	429	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2338	810
610	437	0	523	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2338	709
1115	835	0	523	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1937	1448
1215	840	0	600	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1945	1442
1617	1162	0	600	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1648	928
1815	1300	0	600	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1530	728

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.
205	84	800	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	1930	1020
2345	1118	685	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1930	720
2350	1117	684	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1930	1630
000	1118	685	84	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	1930	1645
1910	530	234	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	201	1040

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service
S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Huichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on FridayBENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing	Quotations
Banks		
H. K. and S. B. R.	\$575 B.	
Chartered	\$71 B.	
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250	
Marine Insurance		
Canton	\$390 S.	
North China	Tls. 137 1/2	
Union of Canton	\$850	
Yantai	\$195 B.	
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tls. 26 1/2 B.	
Fire Insurance		
China Fire	\$150 B.	
Hongkong Fire	\$350 S.	
Shipping		
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 185	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 110- B.	
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 33 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Tug (D)	Tls. 27	
Mining		
Kailash	Tls. 9 1/2 B.	
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 64	
Philippine	Tls. 8.50	
Raub	\$2.40 S.	
Docks		
Hongkong Dock	\$155 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 135 B.	
New Eng. Works	Tls. 245	
Wharves		
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 112	
Hongkong Wharf	\$97 B.	
Lands and Hotels		
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 74 B.	
China Land	Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land	Tls. 65 B.	
Wahai Land	Tls. 145 S.	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$15 B.	
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 65	
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50	
Cotton Mills		
E-wo	Tls. 200 B.	
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2	
Laoh-kung-mow	Tls. 154	
Oriental	Tls. 63 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 145 S.	
Kungyik	Tls. 10 1/2 B.	
Yangtze-poo	Tls. 9	
Yangtze-poo Pref.	Tls. 90	
Industrials		
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25	
China Sugar	\$83 B.	
Green Island	\$8.55 B.	
Langkate	Tls. 18 1/2 B.	
Major Bros	Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.	
Stores		
Hall and Holts	\$13 B.	
Lawson	\$30	
Lane Crawford	\$90 B.	
Motrie	\$32	
Watson	\$5 1/2 B.	
Weeks	\$13 1/2	
Rubbers (Local)		
Alma	Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Amherst	Tls. 6 1/2 B.	
Anglo-Java	Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 17 B.	
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 0.85 B.	
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 1/2 B.	
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 1/2 B.	
But	Tls. 0.75 B.	
Chemor United	Tls. 0.97 1/2 B.	
Chempedak	Tls. 7 B.	
Cheng	Tls. 13 B.	
Consolidated	Tls. 7 B.	
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.	
Gula Kelumpang	Tls. 14 1/2 B.	
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 0.50 B.	
Kamuning	Tls. 0.50 B.	
Kapala	Tls. 0.50 B.	
Kapayang	Tls. 27	
Karan	Tls. 10 1/2	
Kota Baharu	Tls. 6 B.	
Krookow Java	Tls. 12 1/2 B.	
Padang	Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Pengkalan Duriar	Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Pernama	Tls. 0.85 B.	
Ropah	Tls. 0.90 B.	
Samarang	Tls. 1 B.	
Sesoke	Tls. 0.90 B.	
Semambu	Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Senawang	Tls. 0.80 B.	
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 6 B.	
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 10	
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 11 B.	
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.60 B.	
Sungai	Tls. 8 1/2 B.	
Sungai Duri	Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.80 B.	
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 B.	
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 13 B.	
Taipang	Tls. 0.95 B.	
Tanah Merah	Tls. 14 1/2 B.	
Tebong	Tls. 0.70 B.	
Uluohi	Tls. 5.40 B.	
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.40 B.	

Carpet Factory
The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.
Price according to quality and size from \$1.50 upwards, or by the square foot at \$0.50 to \$1.40 per foot.
For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.
Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shansie Road corner The No. 1.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

S. Sellers. So. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jiaoke Road

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Kaifong from Hongkong: Mrs. Lee, Rev. Southern and Mr. Yashidder.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Miss Goodfellow, Messrs. Jensen and J. B. Grant.

Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Mrs. G. F. Tunhill, Misses E. F. McIntyre and V. S. Enslin, Mrs. A. S. Wernichon, Messrs. J. J. Nakvaim, P. K. Hu and S. A. Konovaloff, from Kukuang: Mrs. Goehler and 2 children.

WAR PICTURES CREATE
INTEREST IN TSINANFUAre Shown Before Chambers Of
Commerce, Schools And
Official Gatherings

China Press Correspondence

Tsinanfu, October 12.—The exhibition of the British War Films in Tsinanfu during the past fortnight has given the opportunity to all classes of the Chinese community to learn valuable lessons with regard to the war that could have been learned in no other way. The films themselves are beyond praise, each one giving special instruction to foreigners as well as Chinese and helping to bring home what men and women are doing in preparation for war in the arsenals and workshops as well as what the sailors, soldiers and air-men are doing and suffering on active service.

It would be difficult to say which pictures evoked most interest, the great tanks with their marvelous movements over what seemed impossible ground, air ships, guns in action, railway laying in the desert and many other instructive and enlightening scenes. Two of the films were, if possible, of greater interest than others, that depicting the Chinese Labor Corps at work in France and the other the entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem. The film showing the Chinese laborers in France had already been shown some months ago in Tsinanfu to several thousand people, but it was welcomed again with enthusiasm and has done a great work in finally dissipating the idea that these laborers are compelled to become soldiers and fight.

The scenes depicting the entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem were

most impressive. The entering of the city on foot, the reading of the proclamation assuring protection to all religions and respect to all sacred places, the reception of representatives of all the different churches, the manifest confidence in British and Indian soldiers shown by crowds of all classes of people taught many lessons which were of the utmost value. On several occasions there were numbers of Mahomedans in the audience and the opportunity was taken by the lecturer to emphasize that under the British authorities Mahomedans have equal treatment with all others, and are fully protected, that their mosques are held in respect and that Mahomedan soldiers in great numbers are loyally fighting on the side of the Allies.

In all twenty-nine exhibitions were given to specially invited audiences. Among these were leading officials, heads of schools and colleges, journalists, members of the Chamber of Commerce and other leading merchants, students of the various government schools and colleges, officers and men of the local garrison, wives of officials and students of the Shantung Christian University were enabled to see the complete set of films from beginning to end. The members of the foreign community also had the benefit of this arrangement.

On one occasion a party of eighteen soldiers under an officer through a mistaken order did not arrive till an hour after one of the exhibitions to the garrison was over. They came from an out-station fifteen miles distant, and it seemed as if they would have their march of thirty miles there and back in vain. Through the kindness, however, of Mr. A. Stewart, who was in charge, a special exhibition was given to these men for which they were grateful. In all forty-five groups received

special invitations. In some cases several groups attended the same exhibition.

H. B. M. Consul addressed some of the most important gatherings, while on all occasions each film was carefully explained by a qualified Chinese lecturer assisted by a foreigner. The exhibitions and lectures were held in the Lecture Hall of the Institute (University Extension Department), the total attendance amounting to over thirteen thousand.

Besides the above, four exhibitions were given in the foreign settlement with total attendances of over five hundred.

It is universally felt that the exhibition of these films has been of great value in enlightening the people as to the true purpose and conduct of the war. It is to be hoped that some, if not all, of these films may be retained in China for lecture purposes even after their immediate object is no longer necessary. Such films can be frequently used for lecture work with great advantage.

The day after the exhibitions closed General Liang invited a number of Chinese and foreigners to dinner in his garden and repeatedly expressed his cordial appreciation of the services rendered.

NANCHANG CELEBRATE

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, Kiangsi, October 10.—Following instructions issued by the Department of the Interior in regard to the observance of the Republic's birth, Kiangsi's leading military and civil authorities this morning celebrated the event in Nanchang with much eclat. Led by two military bands the officials assembled at Huang Tien Pei at ten o'clock. The student bodies from eleven boys' schools had previously marched to the meeting place. Practically every organization in the city was represented.

The ceremonies were opened by a salute of twenty-one guns to President-elect Hsu Shih-chang. At the conclusion of the salute an immense flag was raised to which the students with bared heads bowed three times. A congratulatory message was then read to the new president. More than a thousand students sang praises to their country, closing with a snappy cheer and "Long Live the Republic."

Governor Chen Kuan-yuan, who for the past month has been suffering from insomnia, was present through the entire meeting.

CONGOLEUM

RUGS

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The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

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MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

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At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.
Price according to quality and size from \$1.50 upwards, or by the square foot at \$0.50 to \$1.40 per foot.
For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.
Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shansie Road corner The No. 1.

127 PEKING ROAD.

Beware of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheep's wool—which are really manufactured from hemp.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

S. Sellers. So. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jiaoke Road

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Kaifong from Hongkong: Mrs. Lee, Rev. Southern and Mr. Yashidder.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Miss Goodfellow, Messrs. Jensen and J. B. Grant.

Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Mrs. G. F. Tunhill, Misses E. F. McIntyre and V. S. Enslin, Mrs. A. S. Wernichon, Messrs. J. J. Nakvaim, P. K. Hu and S. A. Konovaloff, from Kukuang: Mrs. Goehler and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Kaifong from Hongkong: Mrs. Lee

Business and Official Notices



The American Consulate General at Shanghai has been informed by telegraph that all outstanding licenses for the importation of pig tin have been revoked as to ocean shipments made after October 20, 1918. No further licenses will be issued for the importation of pig tin, tin ore, and concentrates and any chemical extracted therefrom except such as may cover shipments consigned to the United States Steel Products Company.

WANTED

By big naval engineering and building firm, naval engineers, builders and surveyors. Apply with bona fide testimonials and particulars concerning terms and conditions, to Messrs. Hayward, Mopin & Co., Tientsin.

Romanian Gipsy Divinatrix

Madame Tichansky

Reception hours: 10—12 a.m., 2—8 p.m.
6-B Miller Road.

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For Venereal and Surgical Diseases, Men and Women's diseases, Skin diseases and rheumatism. Injection of all kinds of vaccine serum, and 1914 (606). Charges moderate. (Signature) Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D., 31 Haining Road (5th house from North Szechuen Road). Tel. North 2270.

5th day of Hill's Bazaar

(12 Nanking Road)
A rare opportunity to purchase New Goods at Old Prices

BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

Dr. James Yuki

Men's Diseases only. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. 7-888 North Szechuen Road. Special rates to men in uniform.

HONMA HOSPITAL

8th & Miller Road. Tel. North 2261

Dr. T. YAMADA, (Former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.) Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA, (Former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.) Women's Diseases, Gynecology, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR"

The s.s. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkong-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against the steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Friday, 25th October, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.
19786.

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR"

The s.s. "Stanley Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkong-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against the steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Wednesday, October 23rd, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
19787.

Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.

THE Directors regret to have to announce that owing to the delay in arrival of machinery from home, due to the War and a break-down of one of the Company's pumps, it is probable that the water pressure will be considerably reduced for a time during the forenoon.

By Order of the Board,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary.
19785.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS

(Foreign Settlement)

The Company has for sale 14 tons (approximately) of old Cast Iron Pole Bases, etc., which may be seen at our Permanent Way Depot in the Wharfing Road, between Rangoon and Yangtzepoo Road. Offers for the whole or part of the above should be sent to the undersigned at Traction House, No. 7 Soochow Road, not later than Monday, the 21st inst., at 5 p.m.

J. G. SMEATON,
Acting-General-Manager.
19778.

ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1848

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

Under the distinguished patronage of

Sir Everard Fraser

an exhibition will be held at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Saturday, 26th October, 1918

In aid of the

BRITISH RED CROSS

The films to be shown include:

"The Triumph of the Victive"

"The Care of the Wounded"

"America arrives"

"American troops"

"Topical Gazettes showing fighting on the Western Front."

etc.

Booking opens at Moutrie's, Thursday, 17th October.

19785.

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,

Building Contractors

Engineers' Supplies.

A1284, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,

Stove Polish, Door Springs and

Vacuum Bottles.

19787

The Sincere Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

NOTICE

LOST a New Pass No. ND67868,

calling for 18 bales of Wolfram

Ore, weight 18 piculs, value Tls.

720.00, mark <L C>. Imported per

s.s. "Tai Sang" on 22nd August,

1918. The above Original Pass

having been lost and cancelled, the

Public are warned not to negotiate

same.

19741

EASTERN MAP OF SHANGHAI

Ready for delivery next week.

Price Tls. 10.00 (cash) per copy.

Please apply to

Geographical and Topographical

Society of China

G. C. SHAW,

Acting Manager,

127 Szechuen Road (corner of Hong-

kong Rd.)

(Former Office: 8B Peking Road)

19763

CHEAP SALE

Five thousand kinds of Books. New

Books, Second-hand Books, Maga-

zines, Newspapers, Novels, Fash-

ions, Fiction, and Different Topics.

ONE MONTH ONLY

Beginning on October 6th

Change Every Day

No. 111 Szechuen Road.

19597

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS

COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund

19761

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1861)

Stocks of

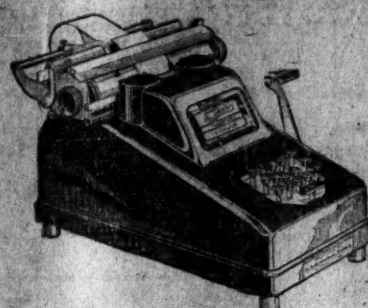
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

Sundstrand

ADDING MACHINE



ONLY TEN KEYS
SELF COLUMN FINDER
LISTING IN PLAIN SIGHT
EXCLUSIVE CORRECTION FEATURES

The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible to put your newest office help on your most important figuring.

Telephone for demonstration

Phone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.



The Stewart

AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against

the annoying, troublesome and

sometimes, expensive accidents,

which you are sure to meet with

sooner or later.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 5539

MISCELLANEOUS

WHAT local retail tobacconist

sells "Maritana", or any other

good brand of chewing tobacco?

If you want a customer, apply to

Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

19732 O.18.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY (British), with sound

education, requires secretarial position.

Quick at shorthand notes.

Moderate salary. Apply to Box

100, THE CHINA PRESS.

19781 O.20.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable

experience in legal, consular,

syndicate, journalistic, commercial

and official translator work,

undertakes translation in English

and Chinese of agreements, petitions,

letters, legal documents, advertisements,

etc. Please apply to Chang

Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or

P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite

West End Lane.

19761

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable room-front and back (with bathroom and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

6 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Follock.

TO RENT from 15th instant, newly and well furnished rooms with bathrooms attached, suitable for married couples or bachelors. Hot and cold water, tennis court, garage, stabling, telephone, etc.

Apply Mrs. Widdler, 167 Bubbling Well Road.

FOR RENT: 7 Monkham's Terrace, from November 15, 4 rooms, partly furnished, 40 Tls. Apply Tewksbury, 5 Quinsan Garden.

19727

TO LET, well-furnished attic room. Please apply to Mrs. G. Pearson, 17 Quinsan Gardens.

19779 O.19

TO LET in French family, a nice room with board. Apply 354 Avenue Joffre near French Park.

19784 O.19

TO LET: 51 Szechuen Road, unfurnished rooms, single suites or flats. Steam heat, hardwood floors, modern bath, hot water services.

19559

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced English Nurse for child four years. Good salary given to suitable person. Write, giving particulars, to Box No. 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

19780 O.20

LARGE Shanghai firm desires services of expert stenographer; excellent salary. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

19785 O.20

WANTED: A first-class salesman to sell high-grade Cigars. None need apply but those who have had previous experience in this line and can furnish references. Sonn Brothers Company, 50 Kiangle Road.

19777 O.19

WANTED at once, a competent stenographer, for one month only. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

19772 O.19

WANTED, experienced lady stenographer. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

19758 O.18

WANTED, a reliable Chinese salesman and collector with commercial knowledge. Apply to Mr. Loh Wen Tsong, between the hours of 5-6 p.m., Singer Sewing Machine Co., Sales Department, P474 Nanking Road.

19781 O.18

WANTED, an advertising salesman of highest-class to solicit advertising for special edition of well-known publication. Write to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

19725

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by young American business woman, board and room in American private family, in good residence section. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

19794 O.18

WANTED: Small unfurnished room with bathroom attached, including lighting and service but excluding board, in the vicinity of the French Park or Central district. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.

19744 O.18

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a three-room house in Park Lane. Fittings and lease to be taken over. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

19783 O.20

TO LET: Excellent seven roomed house, best part French-town, rent only Tails 110. For further particulars and permission to inspect, apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

19776

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires pupils for the Shanghai dialect. Apply Mrs. Geo. U., 447 Weihaiwei Road.

19738 O.19

Exchange and Mart

BEAUTIFUL Australian parrot for sale. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

19797 O.19

WANTED: Two Salamander stoves. Must be in good condition. State lowest price. Address to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

19784 O.20

NEW TYPEWRITERS for sale: price very moderate. One Underwood, one L. C. Smith, one Smith Premier, one Oliver and one Monarch. Please apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

19796

FOR SALE: E. Leitz, microscope (made in Germany). Oil immersion up to 1050 with mechanical stage. Best offer. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

19788 O.20

CONCORD grape vines (well-rooted) two for a dollar. Parcel post prepaid. Money order or stamps. Dana Nance, Soochow.

19781 O.20

FOR SALE: One very fine large pony, suitable for riding or carriage. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

19767 O.19

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, twin-cylinder, 1918 model. For full particulars, apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

19770 O.19

FOR SALE: Two English pointers, dog and bitch, 3½ years old, first-class workers, retrieve land and water. Willing to accept Tails 260, or nearest offer for both. Gentleman leaving China. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

19776 O.19

FOR SALE: "Dodge" roadster, four-cylinder, three-passenger, recently completely overhauled and painted grey by Horse Bazaar, tyres all recently purchased, Goodrich and Goodyear. Perfect condition, self-starter, electric lights, all modern improvements; has only run 3,700 miles. Will sell Tls. 1,100. "Stradbaker" roadster, six-cylinder, three-passenger, also recently improved by Horse Bazaar, blue black in colour, tyres all completely new, Goodrich and Goodyear. Perfect condition, very smooth running, self-starter, electric lights, all modern improvements, new aluminium running boards. Will